

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 241

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1913

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.**

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI & MALTA.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES in 13 days
BOMBAY TO LONDON via MAR-
SEILLES by rail in 14 " "
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 19 " "
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 20 " "
The above mentioned improved transit will
commence from the 1st January 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th Dec.	Calcutta	8000	10000	
20th "	Salsette	8000	10000	
27th "	Perla	8000	10000	
3rd Jan.	Salsette	8000	10000	
10th "	Delta	8000	10000	
17th "	Salsette	8000	10000	
24th "	Arabia	8000	10000	
31st "	Salsette	8000	10000	
7th Feb.	Maunabo	8000	10000	
14th "	Salsette	8000	10000	
21st "	Calcutta	8000	10000	
28th "	Salsette	8000	10000	
7th March.	Perla	8000	10000	
14th "	Salsette	8000	10000	
21st "	Calcutta	8000	10000	
28th "	Salsette	8000	10000	
4th April.	Perla	8000	10000	
11th "	Salsette	8000	10000	
18th "	Arabia	8000	10000	
25th "	Salsette	8000	10000	
2nd May	Calcutta	8000	10000	
9th "	Salsette	8000	10000	
16th "	Perla	8000	10000	

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi to connect
connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Under leave the BALLARD PIER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend at
that place at 12.30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.
Mail passengers cannot go on board the
Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will
leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st
April, 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave
Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd
April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLY-
MOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers
in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as
follows.

SINGLE RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate "A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES ... Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 Rs. 891
or Rs. 742-8
" LONDON 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 940-8
or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay
fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY,
taking passengers for the Straits, China, and
Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on
favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information
apply to,
A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Inaba Maru	S. Tomioka	6180	3rd Dec.	12th Dec.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4925	10th Dec.	30th Dec.
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima	4700	28th Dec.	9th Jan.
Kanamaru	T. Date	4986	25th Jan.	23rd Jan.
Rangoon Maru	A. Christensen	6180	8th Feb.	6th Feb.
Panama Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd Feb.	20th Feb.
Inaba Maru	S. Tomioka	6180	8th Mar.	28th Mar.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4925	22nd Mar.	3rd Apr.
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima	4700	5th Apr.	17th Apr.

For Freight apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.
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MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

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SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona	A&C 7467	21st Jan.	---
City of Birm.	A&C 7475	23rd Feb.	21st Feb.
City of Calcutta	A&C 7480	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafalgar Hall	A 5321	21st Mar.	---
City of Manches.	A&C 5551	13th April.	25th Mar.
City of Paris	A&C 3222	11th April.	11th April.
City of Karachi	A&C 5566	22nd April.	22nd April.
City of Lahore	A&C 5875	---	29th April.
City of Birm.	A&C 7475	27th May	25th May

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
Excepting the Trafalgar Hall all other
steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class
Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
Liverpool	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool via Mar-	605	957	462	704
Liverpool via Mar-	---	999	---	787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,
Teachers, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstay, their leave
by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the period
of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly
qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light
and Fan.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage
by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi
and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-
deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to
Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons,
Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell
and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.**

Subscribed Capital £ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund £ 1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Mandlay
Karachi
Kandy
Newera-Eliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer
point)
Canton
Taticorin
Cochin

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One
Year and shorter periods at rates of interest
to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and in-
terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on
Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000,
but no interest is allowed when the sum
accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe,
India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased
or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches
of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of
Europe, Africa, America and Australia.
Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale
of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares
and receives same for safe custody, realising
Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved
securities.

**RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.**

Post Box 141.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on mini-
mum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs.
1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5
per cent p.a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent
p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH
CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received
for safe custody and dividends and interest
thereon collected. Also bought and sold for
constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.

**HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.**

SHIPPING.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer, Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DWARKA 1695, Fri. 12th Dec. *6 a.m. Direct
LHASA 2184, Mon. 15th Dec. 11 a.m. f. D.
& C. M.
DUMRA 1695 Th. 18th Dec. 9 a.m. f. C. M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday,
18th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire
and Mahomarah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN
GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "BARALA" 3148 tons, on Thurs-
day, the 18th December, calling at Veraval,
Mongrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder
Abbas Henjam, Lin, arhar, Bahrain,
Bushire, Koweit, Ma ah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND SOUTH
AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer, Tonnage. Sailing on.
HINDULA 3358 Friday, 12th Dec.
PALAMOOTTA 3413 Thursday, 25th
PUENEA 3306 8th Jan.
PENTAKOTA 3418 22nd

*Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira,
Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar,
Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony
ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers
of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANJOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections
to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settle-
ments, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand
Terms and rates of freight and passage may
be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

11th December, 1913.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London,
E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagh-
dad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
& C. M.
Reserve Liability of Share-
holders £800,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Corner of Churegate Street and Hornby
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE
RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED
DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at
rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS
DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per
annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained
on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans
and credits granted on approved security and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and
Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and
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Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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AND GREASES.
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FINGER RING NOVELTIES.

Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal
adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic
concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is
never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times: it is not even con-
sidered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewel-
lery would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger
rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other
forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

is of unapproached quality. Though many show a decided preference for
a ring set entirely with diamonds, there is also satisfaction to be found in
costly coloured stones which are as full of beauty and symbolism as the DIA-
MOND, which signifies light, innocence, life, and joy. The RUBY—signify-
ing divine power and love, dignity and royalty. The SAPPHIRE—all hea-
venly virtues. The EMERALD—hopes of immortality. The PEARL—
purity, innocence and humility. Any of these gems set in the centre with a
cluster of small diamonds encircling them or set in half hoop form, alternately
with diamonds, make up quite attractively. The Persians esteemed these
coloured stones more highly than the diamond and in the matter of choice
give the diamond the fifth place. The Portuguese, in the order of prefer-
ence, give the diamond the third place, the emerald first. There is a
parallel to this at the present time, for the diamond is to-day far exceeded
in price by the emerald and is almost equalled in price by the ruby, while
the pearl of fine colour and skin outclasses all classic gems. These com-
parisons, of course, refer to gems of the same size and possessing the same per-
fection of form when cut.

Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and
other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure.
We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute
to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad
oil, safely taking the place of
GHEE or BUTTER in a number
of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	...	per 50 Rs. 3-0
Dindigul Bouquets	...	" 50 " 2-12
Dindigul Torches	...	" 50 " 3-8
Dindigul Rocks	...	" 50 " 2-8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	...	" 50 " 2-0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents

D. Merwan & Co.,

24 Medows

in India,

Branch : 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

INSURANCE.

**FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSPORT MOTOR CAR
AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS**

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,

General Insurance Agent.

Office: - 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Phone : 2352. Telegrams : "Baltic."

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

Rs. 2.
Per line..... 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India, patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 50, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS and Co., Ltd.,** Bombay, and Poona, Agents for the World-known **Hutchner Pianos.**

LADIES SUNSHADES. We are showing a select range of the smartest styles including the new "Pagoda" shape, exclusive designs, only 1 of each.

ASQUITH & LORD, LIMITED,
Opposite Clock Tower.
991

WANTED

PIECE-GOODS.—Wanted a smart Print and Francis Salesman by well established European Firm. Good prospects to competent man. Apply Box No. 158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0995

PRACTICAL Printers Machinist wanted to take charge of Machine room. Only home trained men need apply.—**HIGGINBOTHAMS LTD.,** Madras.

WANTED good many **CLERKS** and signallers. See personally immediately the **MANAGER, THE BOMBAY PUNJAB SERVANTS SUPPLYING AGENCY,** Khewadi last Carpenter Lane, Girgaon Bombay with testimonials. 974

WANTED for the Radhanpur High School two Graduates as Assistant Masters. Pay Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 p.m. One knowing Persian preferred. Applications from candidates with testimonials must reach the Dewan, Radhanpur State, before 0996

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COM-POUNDERS. Two capable men required at once.—Apply in person with certificates to **TREACHER and Co., Ltd.,** Fort.

WANTED to establish a carpet weaving factory at Bhopal.—Apply stating terms to **ASSISTANT REVENUE MINISTER, Bhopal, C.I.**

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a gentleman having 5 years' business experience of Japan and Kangoon in Rice, Cotton etc. Willing to go even out of India. Apply Box 156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0976

WANTED—A Music Mistress with experience required after 1st January. Apply, stating examinations passed, to the **PRINCIPAL, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.**

WANTED for the E. I. Railway Aided European Day School, Jamalpur, a trained Assistant Mistress for the lower standards. Salary Rs. 60 without quarters.—Apply to **HONORARY SECRETARY, School Committee, Jamalpur, E. I. Railway.**

WANTED immediately two teachers for Queen's A. S. High School, Lucknow, for English History and Geography work. Graduates with experience and trained under-graduates preferred. Apply to **HEAD MASTER.**

WANTED—Thoroughly competent CHAUFFEUR, Fiat Car, excellent references essential. Application stating wages to **Captain MEARNS, I.M.S.,** Jail, Ahmedabad.

WANTED Gymnasium Instructor, must know English Gymnastics. Salary offered Rs. 25.—Apply **PRINCIPAL, Holkar College, Indore.**

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—
Accountancy
Advertising
Agriculture
Analytical Chemistry
Applied Art
Business Training
Dairy Farming
Engineering in all branches
Mining
Poultry Farming
Salesmanship
Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus:—

THE REGISTRAR.

International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 12.
11, Haman Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED ONE GUARANTEE Broker for Hardware and Sundry Goods and one for piecegoods for Bombay office. Apply with references to **AMBALAL SARABHAI, Impt. Dept.,** Ahmedabad. 0989

WANTED—A tuition in the EVENING, by a Hindu Graduate. Brilliant career. First class testimonials. English, Math. Sanskrit. Coaching guaranteed. Apply "X," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0990

WANTED Probationer Nurses. For Dr. MASINA'S HOSPITAL. Apply personally to **MISS TINDALL MATRON & LADY SUPDT. c/o Dr. Bradley St. John's Hospital Babula Tank Road.** Between 9 & 10 a.m., (S.T.), daily. 0994

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all yet unrepresented stations or salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

WANTED as soon as possible at the Colvin High School. Mahmudabad, District Sitapur, Graduate able to teach English, History etc. Application with testimonials of testimonials, stating previous experience, should be sent to the **INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Lucknow.** Salary Rs. 70 with provident fund benefits.

WANTED—An M.A., in PHYSICS, for the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Salary up to Rs. 150, per mensem according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to **THE SECRETARY, D. A. V. College, 0072** Managing Committee, Lahore.

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in Sanskrit (S. L.), as Assistant Teacher Municipal School, Tatta (Sindh). Salary Rs. 60—75 p.m., according to qualifications. Candidates to apply personally to **MANGUMAL JETHANAND, Pearl Importer, No. 239-263, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.** 0089

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. An experienced **SHIPPING CLERK** for an Import Office must have previous experience in the clearance of all kinds of goods. Must be thoroughly knowing customs and Port Trust works. Good pay to really capable man. Apply at once stating previous experience and salary required enclosing copies of testimonials to No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 09

WANTED—Ten WARD KEEPERS for the Stores Department. Must be well educated, write a neat hand, understand Ledger, Posting and accounts and possess a thorough practical knowledge of all descriptions of Railway Stores, Machinery and Plant. Salary Rs. 64 rising to Rs. 8 p.m. Security Rs. 500. Three months' probation. Applications in Candidates' own handwriting with copies of testimonials to be submitted at once to **CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North-Western Railway, Lahore,** dated 3rd December, 1913.

WANTED a Farrier, having knowledge of horses and their diseases, preferred. Salary Rs. 30 monthly to start with, rising to Rs. 40 in two years. Apply with testimonials to the **PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. The Maharaja Sahab of Bhavnagar.** Bhavnagar: 13th November, 1913. 951

WANTED—A MESSMAN for the Club of Central India, Mhow, from 1st January 1914. He will have to bring with him his own staff of cooks and mates, viz., 3 cooks and one mate. Information regarding the messing rates, etc., will be furnished on receipt of application for the appointment. Applications to reach the **HON. SECRETARY, Central India Club, Mhow,** not later than the 20th December, 1913, to be accompanied by copies of testimonials.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A large number of temporary accounts clerks and Public Works accountants for employment in the Accountant General's Office and elsewhere in connection with finance accounts. Candidates with previous experience, especially of the Civil or Public Works system of accounts, will be preferred. Applications, which should be addressed to the undersigned, should state age, caste, residence, previous experience and educational qualifications. They should be accompanied by copies of testimonials. Persons already in service should apply through their official superiors; others should name the last office, if any, in which they were employed.

All candidates should state the lowest rate of pay they would be prepared to accept. **JOHN GRAHAM, Accountant General, U. P. ALLAHABAD, 1st December, 1913.**

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876. No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station. Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600. Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One new shaping machine and one milling and wheel cutting machine. Moderate price. Apply **MISTRY PURSHOTAM NANJI, 4th Kumbharwada Sandhurst Road.** 0925

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0925

FOR SALE KUSHHARAM, liver Ch. Waler G., aged, I.P.A.C. Good, handy polo pony, believed sound, up to weight. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to **F. M. DAVENPORT, Lieut., 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.**

FOR SALE OFFERS, Ch. Ar. Geld. "RAT" I.P.A., yrs., fast, handy, bold light weight, played Poona Junior Tournament 1913, 2nd and 3rd Gym. Races, believed sound, Rs. 1,100.

Iron Gr. Irish M. LISMANEY, 6 yrs. off, I. P. A. well measured, up to weight, excellent hunter, 2nd Poona Hunt Pony point to point 1913, quiet on parade, trained quick ball, believed sound, Rs. 800.—Apply **C. H. MUNDEY, 43rd Lt. Infy., Ahmednagar.**

SPECIFICATION AND SALE PRICES OF MOTOR CARS.

Belonging to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar.

15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Colonial Napier.

Ignition—Dual.
Body—Touring body. Detachable back seats. Square Dicky seats. Cape-car hood, Windscreen, Horn, Speedometer.

Wheels—Rudge-Whitworth detachable, one spare with tyres. Was imported one year ago. In excellent running order.

Cost Price Rs. 11,378-1-0.
Price now Rs. 8,000-0-0.

8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.

Ignition—Magnet.

Single hinged screen. Hood Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheel and one spare wheel.

Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.

Cost price Rs. 4,123-3-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.

8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.

Ignition—Magnet.

Single hinged screen. Hood. Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheels and one stepney.

Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.

Cost price Rs. 4,413-15-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.

Commercial Car Ltd.

Double story Motor Bus. Type W. P. No. W. 334, 4 Cylinder. Dual Ignition.

Artillery wheels. Double tyres. Chain driven.

Three speeds forward and reverse.

Spare tools. Head and Side Lamps.

To seat 35.

Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.

Cost price Rs. 15,906-2-0.

Price now Rs. 13,000.

For further particulars apply to the **CONTROLLER HOUSEHOLD to H. H. The Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.**

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, sixth edition revised,

for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form by **Gerald L. Chard,** price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to **Mr. PERRY** on premises. 0926

TO BE LET at Mahabaleswar **JEEJEE LODGE** (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and **DHUN VILLA** (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply Mrs. P. B. **JEEJEEBHAY, Pedder Road, Bombay.** 0711

TO BE LET 1st and 2nd Floors of "Bombay View" with spacious compound, opposite Colaba Station. Apply to **R. S. MISTRY, No. 18, Juma Masjid.**

POSTAL NOTICE.

MODE OF ADDRESSING POSTAL ARTICLES FOR TROOPS ON DUTY AT THE Dacca CONCENTRATION IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE posted in India for delivery to troops on duty at the Dacca Concentration should be addressed as follows:—

Rank, Name,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department, etc., Dacca Concentration. Care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the regiment, battery, staff appointment or department of the addressee.

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, the 5th December, 1913.

BOMBAY FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of a GOING CONCERN of the above old established Works including land, buildings, plant, tools, a large and unique collection of patterns and the right to continue business under the above old established name. Offers will also be considered for the purchase separately of the tools and plant, and patterns. For further particulars and permission to view the Works apply to **MR. SHAPURJI SORABJI, Remington Buildings, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.** None but principals or their Solicitors need apply. 0985

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. LUDIA EBRAHIM and Co., will sell by public auction the following Race horses, the property of Mr. Lions, at the Race Course on the 15th December 1913 at 8 a.m. For performances see "Asian" Calendar. Terms strictly cash.

G. A. H. Sweden 13-3 yrs.
Ch. A. H. Haifi 6 yrs.
G. A. H. Salisbur 13-3 yrs.
G. A. H. Kummy 14-0 4 yrs.
B. A. H. Beam 13-14 aged.
Mares 13-14 aged.

For particulars apply to **LUDIA EBRAHIM & Co., General Merchants and Commission Agents, Bellasis Road, Byculla.** 0909

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE BAYANA-AGRA SECTION (Broad-gauge) of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been opened for PUBLIC TRAFFIC on and from 1st DECEMBER, 1913.

By the opening of the Bayana-Agra connection, the B. B. and C. I. Railway have direct communication to and from Agra by their broad-gauge system, passing through the historic town of Fatehpur-Sikri, a former capital of the Moghul Empire.

Particulars as to Rules, Rates, etc., can be had on application to any of the Station Masters on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager, Bombay, 1st December, 1913. 250

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 683 of 1913.

Re Vithaldas Ravji of Bombay Hindu Lohana Inhabitant; an adjudged Insolvent. Whereas the abovenamed Vithaldas Ravji has been this day adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 8th day of December 1913.

R. B. PATEL, Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Bombay 16th December, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

Suit No. 850 of 1912.

Raghunandan Vinayak Kirtikar of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a money-lender residing at Gai gaum outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiff.

vs.

I. Salobhai, widow of Dajiba Baset Sonar, 2. Shankaroba Babuji Janekar Sonar, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Wadala, Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property dated the 21st day of November 1913, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed at the right and interest of the Defendants abovenamed in the following property.

All that vacant piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Wadala, Matunga, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 274 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collateral Old No. 45, New No. 14783 Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 5-2159 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and South by a passage, on or towards the West by Matunga Road and on or towards the North by the property of Bapu Balaji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 7th day of January 1914, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 6th day of December 1913.

(Sd.) **K. F. MODY, Assistant Commissioner.**

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE PRESIDENT, Rangoon Municipality, up to 1 p.m. on **WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1914,** for the supply of about 24,000 rft. of 42in. dia. and 300 rft. of 15in. dia. lap welded STEEL PIPES together with Bends, Branches and other Special Pipes.

A copy of the Specification and Schedule may be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which amount will be refunded on receipt of a bona fide Tender.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a receipted Municipal Chalan for Rs. 750 as earnest money and must be superscribed "Tender for 42in. main."

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 3,000 to complete the required security.

The Municipal Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign reasons for any Tender.

L. P. MARSHALL, Chief Engineer, Rangoon Municipality, Rangoon, dated 2nd December, 1913.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1913-14.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days, commencing on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1913, and ending on SATURDAY, 7th March, 1914. Extra Meetings, 10 days, and 15-day Races, 5 days.

SEASON TICKETS.
Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—
Whole Season, 15 Days' Racing.

Members of the Turf Club 45 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club 50 each.
Ladies 15 each.
Bombay Races only, 11th 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th February 1914.

Members of the Turf Club 25 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club 25 each.
Ladies 5 each.

To Members of the Turf Club a ticket will be issued; to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.
Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.
Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to—
The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings. Bombay Races.

Gentleman 5 0
Lady 2 0
Boy 1 0
Girl 1 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings. Bombay Races.

Gentleman 1 8
Lady 1 0
Boy 1 0
Girl 1 0

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only. N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

J. E. HUGHES, Major, Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Bombay, 20th November, 1913. 0782

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1913-14.

It is notified for information that on Race Days, a Special Train leaves:—
Colaba 2-18 p.m.
Churchgate 2-23 ..

Arrives Mahalaxmi 2-33 ..

2. Race cards will be available at the Race Course, Mahalaxmi, at about 7-30 a.m., on Race Days and at 8 a.m., at the following places, viz.:—

The Byculla Club.
The Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
The Bombay Club.
The Taj Mahal Hotel.
Watson's Hotel.
Pyke's Apollo Hotel.

Messrs. G. Claridge and Co.
Messrs. Kemp and Co., Byculla.
Jacob's Circle.
Parsee Statue.
Yidhonic.

Near Victoria Terminus.
Churchgate Station.
Watson's Hotel.
Elphinstone Circle.

J. E. HUGHES, Major, Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Bombay, 9th December, 1913. 0995

NOTICE.

RE. INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LD. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

AS there is a PUBLIC MEETING on **WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant in the TOWN HALL** the meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., convened for Wednesday next, the 10th instant, is postponed to Thursday next the 11th instant at the same time and place.

Dated this 9th day of December 1913.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co., Solicitors for H. H. The Thakore Sahab of Morvi. 0993

THE GENTS' HOUSE

HIGH GRADE

Lounge Suits,

Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION

AGENTS.

16, APOOLO ST., FORT.

SALE COMMENCING AT 11 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF BRASS AND COPPER POTS OF THE INSOLVENT AT KANSARA CHAWL, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Chhaganlal Umedram, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 12th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) all the stock-in-trade of the insolvent, lying at his shop at Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, consisting of copper and brass jugs, cups and saucers, dishes, trays, cups, big pots to hold water, and other miscellaneous pots, etc., in small lots per weight to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day after the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-ED PROPERTY (CHAWL) SITUATE AT PARBHAVEVI ROAD, AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 14th day of December 1913 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the mortgagee Mr. Bapooji Aderji Garia and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Raeshi Muljee, cornseller, the following valuable landed property (chawl) on the premises

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the chawl and building house situate at Parbhadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 702 square yards or thereabouts and which forms a part of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 739, New No. 3803. Old Survey No. 497 and 497, New Survey No. 11827 and which is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward No. 3409 (22) and Street No. 833N and bounded on the East by the private road known as Parbhadevi Road, on the North by the land, leased to Mr. Shamrao Bhikaji, and on the South by the land, leased to Mr. Laxman Ganpat Sewale, and which chawl is now in possession of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF VERY OLD SATSUMA CHINA AND JAPAN WARE.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG CONSIGNMENT OF VERY OLD COLLECTION OF CHINA AND JAPANESE GOODS SPECIALLY COLLECTED FOR THE SEASON BY MR. M. Z. MARTIN OF KOBE WHO HAS OVER 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE.

On WEDNESDAY the 10th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the old shop of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor opposite to the Rajabai Clock Tower on the Esplanade Road, Fort, and next to the French Bank, by order of the Bank concerned, one invoice of very rare and selected Japanese goods just landed from "Kawachi Maru" from Kobe consisting of rich Imari, Kaga Kochi, Satsuma, and cloisonnaware consisting of vases, Koros, Bowls, Flowerpots, Jardiniere, and pedestals, Fingerbowls, Teapots, Jugs cases, Tea and Coffee sets (for two to twenty-seven persons) Dinnergongs, various sorts of figures of gods and birds, etc., Ornaments, Wall-plates, Tumblers, Washing sets, Furnishings, Ashtrays, Candlesticks, Tooth pickholders, Rich Satsuma, and Cloisonnaware and Antimonyware of assorted sorts, Bronze and Brassware to a very large quantity, Bamboo Baskets, Flower pots, Vases, etc., and a very large variety of silks satin and brocade goods such as embroidered wall hangings, Velvet pictures, Dollies, Cushion covers, Kakinomos, Mantle pieces Table and Teapoy covers, Piano covers, Silk hand painted pictures, Handkerchiefs, Collar, hems and Cuffs, Curtains Bedspreads richly Embroidered folding screens and firecreens, embroidered Cushion Covers, pieces of Brocades and many other miscellaneous and assorted Japanese goods, good for presentation on Christmas and New Year and too numerous to mention.

The above is on view.

N.B.—Special attention is being drawn to the fact that these Satsuma, Cloisonnaware and other wares of our goods are specially selected by a well-known expert (Mr. Martin) of these lines who has passed many years in Kobe and is a very special collector of such rich collections.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of piece-goods (grey, white, and coloured), and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, teapots, sofas, easy-chairs, writing and dressing tables, cupboards, single and double door almiras, hatstands, card table, corner blackwood cabinets, screens.

By order of E. D. Sethna, Esq., the official assignee and Assignee of the estates of the following Insolvents.

Re:—Mahomed Idris Hafiz Mahomed Yusuf—Insolvent.

Copper and brass pots, one lot of picture, one lot of crockery and clothes, tin boxes, tin trunk, etc.

Re:—Nawabally Illabux and another.

Teakwood unpainted corner cabinet, carpenter's dealwood big table, name-board, one lot wooden pieces, 2 incomplete teapots, folding chairs, planks, etc.

Re:—Tricumbas Premjee:—

4 bad rupees.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD AND CO., (Contd.)

At 2.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Good opportunity to those in search of English-made handsome and light carriages.
On account of well-known coach-builders of London.

1 rubber-tyred "C" spring steel wheeled victoria by Laurie and Marnier, very handsome and light.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the official assignee and Assignee of the estates of the following Insolvents.

Re:—Tybally Esmailjee.

1 rubber-tyred victoria by selby.

1 black horse.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

Crockeryware consisting of dinner sets, tea sets, tumblers, etc.

One case containing various articles of electroplates.

On account of an estate:—Some new and old wearing apparels, etc. A new open face watch and guard and a duplicator machine.

N.B.—OWING TO THE GREAT RUSH OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND MOTOR-CARS, WHICH WE RECEIVE FROM THE PUBLIC FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON EVERY MONDAY, WE BRING TO THE NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC THAT OUR SALE OF HORSES, &c., WILL COMMENCE EXACTLY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.) INSTEAD OF 3 P.M. (S.T.) ON EVERY MONDAY.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th December, 1913.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND MUNICIPAL STORES.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Ballas Bridge Gun Depot, Tardeo:—

A large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast iron cistern head frames and covers, gratings, plates, copper nozzles, galvanized pipes, syphon S.W. with junctions, angle pipes, elbows, or shoes, receptacles, brass tin pieces, C.I. sockets, straps, porcelain traps, offset pieces, C.I. pipes, nahani zinc, galvanized ventshafts, C.I. pipes, nahani zinc and galvanized ventshafts, C.I. bends, angle pieces, red minton tiles, meter gas corrugated doors, trolleys, etc.

Almost all articles are serviceable and new, and in many cases they are sold to reduce quantity in stock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at the Junction of Gwalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street, and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gwalia Tank, these plots therefore very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot Sq. Plot Sq. Plot Sq.

No. yds. No. yds. No. yds.

1 1,023 11 604 21 551

2 540 12 600 22 560

3 550 13 666 23 846

4 495 14 666 24 795

5 560 15 666 25 275

6 673 16 633 26 815

7 710 17 656 27 813

8 720 18 616 28 789

9 720 19 512 29 705

10 706 20 524

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., attorneys for the Executors or to the Undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One handsome strong rubber tyred, bicycle wheels square Brougham by "Preston" in excellent condition. Original price Rs. 1,800.

One handsome strong English-built rubber tyred bicycle wheels mail-paqueton, by "Windover," in excellent condition. Original price Rs. 2,000.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of one large lot of rich wearing apparels such as white fannel suit, dress suit, grey suit, dark-tweed suit, blue and yellow serge suit, khaki thikar suit, waist coats, yellow alpaka coats, etc., made by Asquith and Lord, Leash and Weberner, Robinson and Clever and London and English tailors, etc., shirts collars etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quite in harness.

1 bay pony, pite in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th December, 1913.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache?

That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road.

TO-NIGHT!

Tel. No. 1271.

A Drama of Intense Human Interest

AT THE FOOT OF THE SCAFFOLD.

The story of a man who almost became a victim of circumstantial evidence.

Deep Pathos! Stirring Scenes!

THE COMICS THIS WEEK ARE "GREAT."

HAWK-EYE FALLS IN LOVE. | SAMMY'S PHYSICAL CULTURE.

TWO GOOD LAUGHTER-MAKERS.

THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.

Saturday & Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE Shows—Saturday & Sunday, 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE EXCELSIOR

"O. H. M. S."

and

LITTLE ZOLA.

TOWN HALL.

Thursday, 18th Dec. 1913

at 9.30 p.m.

Bombay Choral Society

Patrons:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

Vice-Patron and President:—His Excellency Rear-Admiral Richard Peirse, C.B., M.V.O., Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Naval Forces in the East Indies.

Vice-President:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SECOND CONCERT

Season 1913-14

at which His Excellency the Governor and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon have expressed their intention of being present.

GRAND OPERA

FAUST

(Gounod)

MARGARITA SIEBEL
Mrs. E. F. Halliwell. Mrs. C. C. Watson

MARTHA
Mrs. A. L. Guibara

FAUST VALENTINE
Mr. G. W. Johnson. Mr. A. L. Guibara

WAGNER
Mr. Edwin Gellert

MEPHISTOPHELES
M. EUGEN OSSIPOFF

(From the Grand Opera House, Moscow).
Orchestra... H. E. the Governor's Band.
Conductor... Edward Behr.

Reserved Seats—Rs. 4.
Unreserved Seats—Rs. 2.
PLAN AT MARCK'S & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Commencing Saturday, Dec. 13th.
Also Sunday and during the Week.

6-15 p.m. Twice nightly 10 p.m.
Gigantic Vaudeville Organisation
VON ARX AND HIS
ALL-STAR AMERICAN COMPANY

VON ARX
The World's Premier Illusionist
(Brother of the famous Nicola).

LOUIS T. SLICKER
THE DROLL YANKEE COMEDIAN.
In American Rag-time Parodies and Burlesque Imper sonations.

JACK OWEN.
THE WHISTLING DANDY.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE
Who delves into the past, the present and the future. This is the original act.

Miss Florence Maydean,
Phantom Princess.

Special engagement of
CAPT. JACK KELLY.
Australian Frontiersman No. 4838. Whip King and Lasso Artist, assisted by

MISS VIOLET KELLY
The only expert Lady Stock Whip Artist in the World.

Prices:—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 and 4 annas.

BOX PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
Business Manager—BERT D. HOLT.
Touring Manager—GEO. CATHERO.

THE LA SCALA

Bombay's New Picture Palace

AND

Theatre of Varieties.

Where will it be—

That's our Secret.

When will it open—

Watch the Papers.

BUT

This POINT is CERTAIN:

IT WILL BE

THE

PREMIER THEATRE

IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

To-night! To-night!

G. I. P. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
FAREL.

ALFRESCO CONCERT
and
DANCE

Admission:—
Gent, Re. 1. Lady, As. 8.

THE ALCAZAR

6-30.. CINEMA DE LUXE.. 10
To-night! To-night!

STARRING ENGAGEMENT OF THE
BROS. GOULD

FROM THE LONDON HIPPODROME.
BROS. INSTRUMENTALISTS AND TERRIFIC GOULD WHIRLWIND DANCERS.

Miss Doreen Dale
THE SPRIGHTLY ACTRESS VOCALIST.
OUR PICTURES.

A CHEQUERED WOOLING. Drama.
SCENIC-COMICS-TOPICALS.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES
FISH POND FOR THE KIDDIES.

All Prizes—Some valued at Rs. 10—
NO BLANKS.

NOTE.—Every Saturday—Tuesday—Thursday at the First House, Every Child paying One Rupee for Fish-Pond, besides Getting a Prize.

Will be Admitted to Theatre Free.

MATHILDE:
OR
FALSE FRIEND'S FATE!

3,500 Feet Long Drama
AT
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

"ALL IN VAIN."
A Thrilling Circus Romance.
Never Seen Before.

New Programme replete with sensations.
SAT. and SUN. MATINEE 5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1268.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Maud Allan, Cherniavsky Company.

MAUD ALLAN

BEING UNABLE TO APPEAR

Leo, Jan & Mischel

CHERNIAVSKY

WILL GIVE

A FAREWELL CONCERT

To-night at 9-30.

PROGRAMME:—

Trio Arensky, Eugene Oneguine
Tchaikow sky-Pabst, Variations Symphoniques L. Boellmann, Concerte
Tchaikowsky, Romance Cherniavsky
Trio, Hungarian Dance Brahms.

Prices:—
Stalls Rs. 5 & Rs. 3-8. Dress
Circle Rs. 2-8. Balcony
Rs. 2. Gallery Re. 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

Please note that no refund can be made on tickets not presented at Messrs. Rose & Co.'s booking office on or before Saturday 13th December 1913.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over the whole division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore; night temperature is above normal except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in Sind and at Kotah. Night temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat and the inland districts of Kathiawar; minimum temperature is above normal except at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess over nearly the whole division; day temperature is also above normal in the southern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Both day and night temperature are in excess.

General Remarks.—Weather has been rainless. A depression entering from the sea has brought to moderate cloud has appeared in the Punjab.

A few showers may occur in the Punjab and possibly in north Rajputana and upper Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN
at 8 a.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th of December 1913.

STATIONS

PERMANENT AREA—
Bulwer (0th) .. 70.859.0 .. 94.1.00 3.59 .. 1.33
Jask .. 79.367.8 .. 87 .. 0.77 .. 0.05
Muskat .. 77.370.1 .. 67 .. 0.00 .. -0.63

PUNJAB—
Multan .. 80.356.5 .. 69 .. 0.08 .. -0.05
Rawalpindi .. 71.869.7 .. 74 .. 0.17 .. 0.08
Lahore .. 78.945.7 .. 80 .. 0.00 .. -0.11
Srin .. 76.347.5 .. 7 .. 0.65 .. 0.58
Amritsar .. 76.546.7 .. 70 .. 0.02 .. 0.21
Delhi .. 76.523.3 .. 58 .. 0.18 .. 0.04

UNITED PROVINCES—
Agra .. 80.052.5 .. 52 .. 0.03 .. -0.08
Malpura .. 78.849.0 .. 65 .. 0.02 .. -0.20
Jaipur .. 76.153.0 .. 68 .. 0.37 .. 0.19
Cawnpore .. 76.653.5 .. 63 .. 0.02 .. -0.35
Allahabad .. 76.650.0 .. 65 .. 0.17 .. -0.19

SIND AND RAJPUTANA—
Jacobabad .. 76.653.8 .. 82 .. 1.30 .. 1.21
Karachi .. 79.565.8 .. 80 .. 0.17 .. 0.11
Almer .. 76.152.7 .. 80 .. 2.23 .. 1.08
Jalisco .. 77.251.1 .. 70 .. 0.85 .. 0.66
Kotah .. 81.058.0 .. 78 .. 1.08 .. 0.94

GUJARAT, KATHIWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—
Bij .. 88.057.0 .. 78 .. 0.03 .. -0.07
Dwarika .. 81.869.7 .. 74 .. 0.17 .. 0.08
Veraval .. 80.666.3 .. 78 .. 0.00 .. -0.32
Rajkot .. 80.658.8 .. 72 .. 0.00 .. -0.24
Bhavnagar Para .. 80.658.8 .. 72 .. 0.00 .. -0.24

ELECTRIC LIFTS.**SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS****FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT****FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.****FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.****CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,****35-37, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.****COMMERCIAL.****CABLE QUOTATIONS.****THE MONEY MARKET.****(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)****LONDON, Dec. 9.**

Cables 2 1/2 %	71 15-16
Exchange on London at Paris	25 32 1/2 plus
For	85 plus
Berlin Cheques on London	20 48
Bar Silver Spot	26 15-16
2 months hence	27
Closing Tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders	
Rupia Paper 3 1/2 %	63 1/2 unchanged
Exchange on India 30 d. at (Bank buying rate)	1 3 7-8 unchanged
Discount, Bank of England Rate	5 % since 2nd Oct. 1913.
2 1/2 % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	80 1/2
Discount Bank Bills 3 m. at	4 7-8-10
Indian Bank Bills 6 m. at	4 7-8-10
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3-8	unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3-8	unchanged
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1/2 unchanged

AMERICAN MARKETS.**LONDON, Dec. 9.**

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	56,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York March	13.07 pl. 10
Futures at New York May	12.98 1/2
Advanced on Bull support and short covering and on limited offering.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.40 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 3-16	unchanged
Tone of Spot Cotton—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans March	13.26 plus
Futures at New Orleans May	13.33 plus
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 7-8 plus
Demand Bills	4 8-9 1/2
Silver Commercial Bars	58 1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.**(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)****LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.**

Total Da. Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp	1,000
Total Day's Sale of East Indian	13,000
Total Day's Imports	13,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Fair demand and easier	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market—Dull and inactive	
Mid. Americans	7.23-05 d.
Egyptian F.G.P.	10.05-05 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	March 13.03
May 12.95	
New York Official noon call	March 13.03
May 12.95	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 13.22
May 13.29	

CLOSING PRICES.**LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.**

Months.	
D. J.	6.95 plus 4
F. J.	6.95 1/2
M. J.	6.95 1/2
A. J.	6.95 1/2
M. J.	6.95 1/2
J. J.	6.92 1/2
J. A.	6.90 1/2
A. S.	6.76 1/2
B. O.	6.54 1/2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	5 11-16d.
F. G.	5 13-16d.
Fine	5 15-16d.
Good Bhowmuggur	6 1/2 d.
F. G.	6 1/2 d.
Fine	6 1/2 d.
Fine M. G. Bhowmuggur	6 1/2 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	6 1/2 d.
F. G.	6 1/2 d.
Fine	6 1/2 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	6 1/2 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 1/2 d.
Good Brooch	6 1/2 d.
F. G.	6 1/2 d.
Fine	6 1/2 d.
Stock of Cotton in London	6 3-16d.
Good Khandeish	6 1/2 d.
F. G.	6 1/2 d.

A public meeting of Churchmen was held at Allahabad on Tuesday, under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Richards, the Chief Justice, to consider the best means of obtaining support for the diocesan and parochial funds. Various matters in connection with Church finance were discussed. The Bishop of Lucknow who presented the assessment scheme, was one of the speakers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.**(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)**

Grey Shirtings 30" by 37 1/2 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7-8 1/2
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8-5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2-11
Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-1 1/2
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards	
Liepmans No. 1500	
Cloth Gunnis 36" G. 20 cif	13-7 1/2
40's Bannermills Twist	11 1/2
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1/2
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	6 1/2
Buyers or sellers	
Months	December.
Water Twist American 30's	10 1/2
" " " 40's	11 1/2
" " " 50's	11 1/2
" " " 60's	11 1/2
" " " 70's	11 1/2
" " " 80's	11 1/2
" " " 90's	11 1/2
" " " 100's	11 1/2
" " " 110's	11 1/2
" " " 120's	11 1/2
" " " 130's	11 1/2
" " " 140's	11 1/2
" " " 150's	11 1/2
" " " 160's	11 1/2
" " " 170's	11 1/2
" " " 180's	11 1/2
" " " 190's	11 1/2
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" " " 770's	11 1/2
" " " 780's	11 1/2
" " " 790's	11 1/2
" " " 800's	11 1/2
" " " 810's	11 1/2
" " " 820's	11 1/2
" " " 830's	11 1/2
" " " 840's	11 1/2
" " " 850's	11 1/2
" " " 860's	11 1/2
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" " " 880's	11 1/2
" " " 890's	11 1/2
" " " 900's	11 1/2
" " " 910's	11 1/2
" " " 920's	11 1/2
" " " 930's	11 1/2
" " " 940's	11 1/2
" " " 950's	11 1/2
" " " 960's	11 1/2
" " " 970's	11 1/2
" " " 980's	11 1/2
" " " 990's	11 1/2
" " " 1000's	11 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.**WHEAT.**

Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs.	37 1/2
C.I.F. Dec.-Jan.; London sellers.	
P.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.	
South American Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. no sellers.	
South Australia Jan.-Feb.; sellers.	36 1/2 pl. 3
Victorian Jan.-Feb.; sellers.	36 1/2 pl. 3
New South Wales Jan.-Feb.; sellers.	36 1/2 pl. 3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs.	
85 % ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Jan.; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged.	48 1/2
Linsseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk done firmer.	47 1/2 pl. 1
Linsseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan.; London, done, firm unchanged.	46 1/2
Linsseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan.; Hamburg sellers firm unchanged.	44 1/2
Bombay Cottonseed Dec.-Jan.; Hull sellers firm unchanged.	6-14-9

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 65 1/2
Copper Braziers unchanged.	£ 81
Yellow Metal unchanged.	7

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged.	12
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SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March; about previous rates unchanged.	12-6 1/2
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March; Buyers holding off unchanged.	11-9 1/2
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Dec.; 9-14 pl. 1	
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May; 9-6 pl. 1	
Opened dull closed firmer.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March; slow of sale unchanged.	13-3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta December value unchanged.	11-3 1/2
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay December value unchanged.	11-1 1/2
Java Sugar Quiet unchanged.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Dec.-Jan.; sellers quiet	3 1/2
"Gumas Estimate of the Cuban Sugar Crop is 2,480,000 tons".	

PASSENGER LIST.

The following is the list of passengers who are booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer Caledonia, on Sunday.

Mr. M. F. Visram; Mr. Bennett; Mr. and Mrs. Zola; Miss Wright; Mr. Greene; Mr. T. G. McTeague; Mr. Stewart; Miss S. E. Andrews; Mrs. J. H. Burnett; infant; Lt.-Col. Sir Percy Cox, K.C.S.I.; Lady Cox; Capt. R. M. Dalziel; Mrs. H. Day; Mr. S. C. Edwards; Miss H. W. Fowler; Mr. J. Ramdas; Mr. C. Waterworth.

Mr. R. E. Holland, Political Agent, succeeds Mr. Reynolds as Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, when the latter proceeds on furlough in December.

BOMBAY MARKETS.**(From our Correspondents.)****Nov. 10.****GOVERNMENT PAPER.**

The Government Paper Market stood strong to-day, and a fair amount of business was done at Rs. 95-7 for 5th January delivery.

Ready paper was placed at about an anna up than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Share Market stood quiet to-day without any fluctuations worth noticing. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 605. A lot of Finlay Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 280. Davids declined to Rs. 407-8. Crescent were in demand at Rs. 101-4. Currimbhay were placed at Rs. 190. Madhavji declined to Rs. 960. Chinas were placed at Rs. 460. Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 71-8 and Deferred at Rs. 115. A lot of Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 68.

Bank of Bombay shares dropped to Rs. 1,567-8. Standard Bank Ordinary shares touched Rs. 12.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	19,000
Months.	
D. J.	6.95 1/2
F. J.	6.94 1/2
P. M.	6.95 1/2
M. A.	6.94 1/2
A. M.	6.94 1/2
M. J.	6.91 1/2
J. J.	6.89 1/2
J. A.	6.75 1/2
A. S.	6.75 1/2

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.**(From Our Correspondent.)****BOMBAY, Dec. 10.**

There was nothing of much importance done in our Exchange Market, to-day, but the rates were quite firm, the Telegraphic Transfers being quoted at Rs. 4 1/2 pl. 1. On demand attached Bills stand at Rs. 4 1/2 pl. 1 for three months and at Rs. 4 1/2 pl. 1 for six months.

Government Paper opened at Rs. 95-7 and closed at Rs. 95-8 for cash and at Rs. 95-9 for the forward position.

Money is in better demand up to 4 1/2 per cent. for call and for one month at 1 1/2 per cent. below the bank rate which remains at 7 per cent.

There was less activity in the Coal Share Market to-day, but prices are well maintained. In the Market for raw jute Rs. 87-8, is the rate per bale for ordinary marks, good marks having been done at Rs. 88.

In our Piecegoods Market dealers are heavily stocked and forward buying cannot be expected, therefore for some time to come.

GOLD SHIPMENT.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Morea, has shipped £27,560 of gold for India.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.**OVER FORTY PERSONS SENTENCED.**

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of over forty cases in which different persons were charged with importing liquor into Bombay during the Moharrum Holidays. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 each.

For the maintenance of peace and order the Collector of Akbari prohibited the sale of country liquor and toddy in Bombay during the Moharrum festival. For failing to abide by this rule one Maglaji Prabhaji R. Khairaj by Inspector Pandit with selling liquor on the 8th instant without a license. The accused had stocked a gallon and a half of liquor in his room at Kamatipura where he was selling with impunity to different people. On receipt of this information Inspector Pandit sent a man to the accused with instructions to purchase country liquor from him. The man received the drink and was charged Rs. 1-4 for the same. The accused's house was then searched and the accused was arrested. He pleaded guilty. His Worship reserved judgment.

A report from Waziristan states that Kutub Khan, son of the late Badshah Khan, has been selected by the Mahsuds as their leader.

HIGH COURT.**APPELLATE SIDE.****JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.****HIGH COURT ACCEPTS JURY'S VERDICT.****(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)**

KING EMPEROR V. SABAPPA SHIDAPPA BHAVI.

In this case a reference was made to the High Court under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code by Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who disagreeing with the verdict of the jury found the accused Sobappa Shidappa Bhavi guilty of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—There was a dispute between one Kallawa and Rachappa, who was one of the accused in the case, but was acquitted and discharged regarding a field owned by Kallawa's husband who died leaving a son. This son died leaving a widow Basingawa. Rachappa is the maternal uncle of Basingawa. On June 20th, at about 10 or 11 a.m., Kallawa was ploughing the field with Basprabappa. Shortly after they began their work the accused Sabappa appeared with a party of some six persons. Those persons were armed with sticks and axes. They sat down on the land and asked a number of persons to come and settle the dispute between him and Kallawa. This party reached the field. When they got there Sabappa went and stood in front of the plough. There was a quarrel between Rachappa and Kallawa. The deceased appeared on the scene and interfered. There was struggle in the course of which the accused came up and struck him on the back with an axe, causing his death.

The defence was that there was indeed a quarrel at the time and the place alleged, but it was caused by the deceased, his brother Basprabappa, and a number of other persons who forcibly took possession of the land, and beat Rachappa when he endeavoured to obstruct them. In that quarrel the deceased was killed by mistake by Millinai, one of his own party.

The Sessions Judge in his report said:—"There is nothing whatever in the evidence to show that the struggle between the accused No. 1 and the deceased furnished any justification, legal or moral, for this cowardly blow. Having regard to the weight of the axe and the force of the blow I fail to see how the offence is anything but murder. A man who does such an act must be held to intend to cause injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. That the injury caused was sufficient is proved by the medical evidence. This being so, it is in my opinion necessary for the peace of this district that such an act should not be allowed to pass under the title of causing grievous hurt, or culpable homicide, or of anything else but what it is, viz. murder. This case comes from the Samangga taluka where violent crime is rife, more especially among the Lingaits to which class the parties belong. Therefore the public good demands that the crime should be pronounced to be murder and nothing else. And in my opinion it would be *permissi exempli* if the present verdict was allowed to stand."

Their Lordships agreeing with the view of the jury convicted the accused under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code viz. of causing grievous hurt and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Mr. Shortt with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

A MUNICIPAL OFFENCE.**SARANG BHIMA V. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.****(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)**

This was an application for Revision presented to the High Court by one Sarang Bhima, who was prosecuted by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay before the third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay under Section 394 of the Bombay Municipal Act 1888 in that his brother Devji Bhim kept bullocks for hire without a licence at Chinch Bunder Road, and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

The accused in his application stated that the bullocks did not belong to him; he acted as a broker for customers. It had been held by the Magistrate in a companion case that the bullocks belonged to Devji Bhima and therefore the conviction of the accused was illegal.

Mr. Pilgankar on behalf of the accused contended that as the owner of the bullocks was convicted and sentenced for the same offence, it was illegal to convict the accused. It was illegal to prosecute the accused for Devji Bhima. The accused had nothing to do with the bullocks, yet he was convicted because it was alleged that the cart and bullocks were licensed in his name. Under Section 394, bullocks must be kept for sale or hire but these were no evidence to that effect and the section contemplated licensing of bullocks and carts, but not premises.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel discharged the rule.

Mr. Pilgankar appeared for the accused. The Advocate-General instructed Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

THE CASH BALANCES.

Following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

DROWNED AT PRINCE'S DOCK

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT IN REICHSTAG.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

UNDERSTANDING ON BASIS OF MUTUAL COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the Reichstag to-day, the Chancellor made a statement on the foreign policy of Germany.

He repeatedly emphasised the confidential character of Anglo-German relations which found expression in the London Conference, to which future ages would look back with gratitude. The confidential character of the relations enabled the two Governments to make considerable progress in the negotiations for the removal of the difficulties regarding the Baghdad railway.

The Franco-German negotiations concerning Turkish affairs were only beginning. The Chancellor pointed out the similarity of the German view as to the future of Turkey with the views of Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith, namely, the preservation of Turkish territorial integrity on the basis of internal reform. The fate of the Aegean Islands, he said, was not settled.

He affirmed that in order to avoid economic and colonial conflicts in future and permanently to keep Anglo-German relations tranquil, negotiations on the African question had begun, whereby the rights of others would be fully respected. "We are working for a fair compromise in the interests of both countries. He said there would be no question of one-sided concessions by Germany. They would not exchange German interests in Asia Minor for British concessions in Africa, or vice versa.

There was reason to anticipate that the result would be hailed both in England and Germany as an acceptable solution of possible difficulties. He hoped that the "confidence at present characterising our relations with the British Government will extend itself to those circles which still regard a rapprochement of kindred nations with scepticism. Let the past be the past. Let us continue to work in confidence on the basis which the present offers.

CHANCELLOR AND REICHSTAG.

THE EMPEROR'S PREROGATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

On the resumption of the Budget debate the Socialists moved amendments to the Constitution making the Chancellor responsible to the Reichstag.

The Chancellor replied that he would not resign on a hostile vote. The right of appointing or dismissing the Chancellor belonged to the Emperor and he would oppose with all his might any diminution of the right of the Emperor. The majority of Germans, he said, would never see the Emperor placed under Social-Democratic compulsion.

OIL FOR THE NAVY.

GERMAN CONCESSIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the Reichstag to-day, Herr Bassermann asked a question based on a letter published in the "Daily Telegraph" of December 1st, regarding the amendment of the Anglo-Turkish treaty.

Herr Bassermann asked what the German Government intended to do to maintain the freedom of access to these oil supplies for the German Navy.

Herr von Jagow, Foreign Secretary, said the reports were incorrect. Negotiations were in progress between the British and the German groups with regard to the acquisition of considerable petroleum concessions, especially in Mesopotamia. The German naval interests would be guarded.

Government would support all German undertakings aiming at securing for Germany a proper share in the petroleum output of the world.

The reference is to a letter to which the "Daily Telegraph" gave prominence about ten days ago. The writer of it, who was said to be a well-informed correspondent in Constantinople, declared that the Anglo-Turkish Treaty which was initiated last May, had been amended as follows:—
Great Britain is granted the concession of all

oil wells in Arabia and Mesopotamia, and apparently also Syria.
The Sultan of Koweit receives a large hinterland, making him the principal Power in Arabia.
The monopoly of navigation on the Euphrates and Tigris will be exercised by an international company, the capital of which will be nominally half British, quarter Turkish and quarter German, but in reality half British and half German.

MEXICAN CONSTITUTIONALISTS' SUCCESS.

CHIHUAHUA OCCUPIED: 4,000 FUGITIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

Mexican constitutionalists, under General Villa, have occupied Chihuahua. A long, straggling caravan of 4,000 fugitive inhabitants has been trudging for many days through the wilderness to reach the American border rather than fall into the hands of General Villa. The foremost parties have just arrived at the frontier.

INDO-JAPANESE COTTON SHIPMENTS.

LOSSES NECESSITATE MORE EXACTING INSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

"The Times" says that in consequence of heavy losses on shipments of cotton from India to Japan, an agreement respecting rates and conditions has been concluded by marine insurance companies and underwriters at Lloyds.

The new terms are substantially more exacting and are supported by companies on the Continent and in India and Japan.

THE "KNIGHT YANCEY" COTTON FAILURE.

BANKS NOT LIABLE FOR FORGED BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

A decision of the United States Circuit Appeal Court practically quashes all suits against banking houses for liability regarding the forged cotton bills of lading discounted for Knight Yancey and Co. before their failure in 1910, and reverses the decision of the Lower Court, which, in the test case, gave judgment to Hamann and Company of Liverpool against the Guaranty Trust Company.

The Judges hold that as the transactions were effected in England, the laws of England must determine the liabilities.

"ROMANCE OF INDIA" AT EARL'S COURT.

ACCEPTED FOR PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

After protracted negotiations, a third scenario of the "Romance of India" has been accepted by the India Office and the Lord Chamberlain for production at Earl's Court.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Cuban sugar crop for the coming season is estimated at 2,479,600 tons.

ORDERLY MOHURRUM IN S. A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Dec. 10.

A renewal of the trouble with Indians was anticipated on the occasion of the Mohurram, but order was not disturbed.

DEATH OF MULTI-MILLIONAIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.

The death is announced of Mr. William Deering, founder of the harvester business. His estate is valued at ten millions sterling.

PASSENGERS FOR BELFAST.

LUGGAGE TO BE SEARCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Customs have notified the shipping authorities in Belfast that the luggage belonging to passengers landing there will be henceforth examined.

POLITICAL SUSPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Hem Chunder Mukerjee and two other Bengalis who were recently arrested in Calcutta were conveyed to Faridpur on Sunday night by Goulundo Mail.

The boy arrested at Benares in connection with the sedition leaflets seizure here, it is understood, been sent to Dacca in custody.

LAND CAMPAIGN.

MR. ASQUITH'S OFFICIAL APPROVAL.

ANOTHER LIBERAL TRIUMPH PREDICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Mr. Asquith gave an official imprimatur to the Land Campaign in his speech at a dinner at the National Liberal Club, last night, when he inaugurated the General Land and Housing Council. Most members of the Cabinet were present.

Mr. Asquith, after giving details of the proposals, said that in spite of the threatening of their opponents, the sky was now more placid than in the case of the Budget of 1909. He predicted that the attempts of the Opposition to belittle the remedies the Government were applying to the grievances would not be successful. None of the changes contemplated would affect any landlord who did his duty.

Mr. Lloyd George predicted another Liberal triumph under one of the greatest chieftains the party had ever had.

WICK BY-ELECTION.

MR. MUNRO RETAINS THE SEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The following is the result of the Wick by-election:—

Robert Munro (L)	1577
Mackenzie (U)	1134
Liberal Majority	443

PREVIOUS RESULTS.

1910 (January).	
Robert Munro (L)	1537
Sir A. Bignold (U)	1262
Liberal Majority	275

1910 (December).	
Robert Munro (L)	1515
Sir A. Bignold (U)	1304
Liberal Majority	211

The by-election was necessitated on Mr. Munro being appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE.

MR. LARKIN ATTACKS LABOUR LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The opening of the Trade Union Conference to-day was marked by a fierce attack by Mr. Larkin on the Labour leaders.

The Congress however passed a resolution, practically unanimously, supporting the leaders' policy, namely, to increase contributions for the benefit of the strikers in Dublin and to work for settlement.

POSTAL TERRITORIALS.

NO FORCED EMPLOYMENT UNDER MILITARY LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Mr. Samuel has issued a statement declaring that there is no truth in the rumour that the Government have decided to retain the services of postal members of the Territorials under military law in the event of a strike.

The subject, he says, has not been even considered. He says the Government are unable in the public interest to concede the demand of an all-round increase of 15 per cent. in wages.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE COLLAPSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Dec. 10.

As further evidence that the strike is collapsing the special constables have been dispersed. Several unions are resuming work.

INAUGURATION OF SUFFRAGE ARMY.

GIRLS TO LEARN BOXING AND JU-JITSU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested yesterday at a meeting at Shoreditch held to inaugurate the Suffrage Army which intends to learn the Ju-Jitsu and boxing in order to repel the police.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, Dec. 10.

The P. and O. Morea has shipped £27,560 gold for India.

LUCKNOW SANITARY CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DELEGATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Dec. 10.

The third All India Sanitary Conference will begin in Lucknow on the 19th instant and finish by the 28th. Sir Harcourt Butler will preside. There will be 18 delegates from the Government of India; Madras, 13; Bombay, 15; Bengal, 12; United Provinces, 15; Punjab, 10; Burma, 5; Bihar, 7; Central Provinces, 5; N.-W. Frontier Province, 2; Assam, 5; Delhi, 3; Ceylon, 4; Hyderabad, 2; Mysore, 2; Portuguese India, 1. The Government of India delegates will be Dr. L. Porter, Sir Parley Lukis, I.M.S., Major Robertson, I.M.S., Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Captain Norman White, Capt. Needham, Major Harvey, Major Christopher, Major Greig, Major MacCarrison, Captain Mackie, Dr. Korke, Captain Cunningham, Major Mac Gilchrist, Major Hutchinson, Captain Gloster, Dr. Lukester, and Dr. Wanless.

Among the delegates who will attend the All India Sanitary Conference at Lucknow from Bombay, are the Sanitary Commissioner Bombay, the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay, the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Dr. H. H. Mann, Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S., Mr. E. G. Turner, C.S., Mr. J. A. Turner, Hon. Mr. K. R. Godbole, the Health Officer of Karachi and Ahmedabad Municipalities, Mr. C. N. Mandy, Mr. R. J. Kent, Mr. W. R. P. Brookes and Major J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S.

FUTILE CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Dec. 10.

Mr. Kitchen, District Magistrate, Multan pronounced orders to-day in the case in which Bakshi Hemraj, Police Sub-Inspector, one head constable, and two constables were complained against, under various sections of the Penal Code, with attempting to obtain illegal gratification and wrongfully confining Jessa Malik and his son, cloth merchants.

The Magistrate found that the charges of attempting to take bribes etc., were manufactured simply because the complainant and son had been dragged to Thana in handcuffs to answer a complaint lodged against them, and that though the conduct of the Police might have been oppressive, and of the Sub-Inspector overbearing, there was nothing illegal; hence all the accused were discharged.

HOMERULE ALL ROUND.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN ON A POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Bromsgrove, on November 20, had a good deal to say upon the Home Rule question, says the "Westminster Gazette." "When first I appeared before you I declared myself against Home Rule," Mr. Chamberlain reminded his hearers, "and," he added, "subsequent experience has only served to strengthen my antipathy to anything in the nature of the Home Rule Bill of Mr. Gladstone and the present Government Bill." Then he continued:

"But I never have been, nor have the Unionist Party as a whole ever been, opposed to a consideration of the extension of local self-government equally taking place and equally applied to every part of the United Kingdom. That was shown by the attitude of the Unionists in creating county councils in Ireland. At any rate, there is room for conversation in what has been laid down by Mr. Asquith. There is room for an honest attempt to avert a great national calamity and to try whether, even at the eleventh hour, a great national and constitutional difficulty cannot be solved by a national settlement.

"If we of the Unionist Party are to take part in any such settlement, to give it any kind of support, there are certain bases which we must seek from the other side. The body or bodies erected must be subordinate not merely in name but in nature. They must have a position which makes it impossible for them to revive in any degree the power to dispute the authority of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. It is not sufficient to call that Parliament supreme; it must be supreme in act and deed; its supremacy must be beyond challenge.

"More than that it is necessary, if there is to be any further retention of local government, that all parts of the kingdom should share alike. If you set up one single Parliament it will attempt, in the course of no long period, to rival the Imperial Parliament, to extort from it further powers and to secure an ever-increasing measure of independence, until at last it feels it is strong enough to break the last link and to claim separation. If you apply the extension of local government throughout the United Kingdom you cannot have five rivals to the Parliament at Westminster.

"Although it may be desirable to deal with Ireland first, it is not desirable to deal with it exceptionally, and some of the worst features of the present Bill would be impossible with Home Rule all round."

THE CENTENARY OF A VEGETABLE.

Arrangements are being made in France for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Parmentier whose name is inseparably associated with the introduction of potatoes as a popular comestible. Louis XVI. promised to help him to launch them by giving a banquet at which they were to be served as an attractive novelty; but the Royal cook unfortunately misunderstood the instructions given to him. Instead of boiling the tubercles, he cooked the leaves as a kind of cabbage. The courtiers, after trying every imaginable sort of condiment with the preparation, pronounced the dish detestable, and declared that no persuasion would induce them ever to taste it again. Inquiry, however, detected the error which had been made, and a second experiment brought the new delicacy into high favour.

THE BALKAN WAR.

HOW AUSTRIA IS AFFECTED.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY COUNT BERCHTOLD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Austrian Emperor's speech from the throne was mainly remarkable for its reticence, Count Berchtold being left to dot the "I's" and cross the "T's." After emphasizing the advantages of the alliance with Germany and Italy, the emperor observed: "In view of the great significance which the Adriatic sea possesses for the monarchy as the only outlet for Austria's maritime trade my Government has especially directed its attention to the solution of the Albanian question. In complete understanding with the allied Italian Government we brought forward in the London Ambassador's Conference a proposal for the establishment of an autonomous Albanian principality, and have obtained the agreement and support of the Powers for our efforts in this direction."

Count Berchtold was more explicit and more emphatic. Austria, he declared, could not accept the formula of disinterestedness proposed by France on account of its own special interests, but had endeavoured by peaceable means to attain its chief aim, the establishment of an autonomous Albania and the prevention of territorial changes on the Adriatic. The unfriendly attitude of many parts of the Balkans and elsewhere, shown against the wishes of Austria, gave rise to apprehensions that peaceful relations among the great Powers might be disturbed, and this caused the London Cabinet to propose the plan of summoning an Ambassador's Conference. The minister utilised the occasion to compliment Sir Edward Grey by saying: "The arduous labours of the conference were made possible by the energy and prudence of the English Secretary of State for whom the whole of Europe have only words of grateful acknowledgements." In the interests of peace Austria-Hungary, he added, despite unavailing provocations, due to the clumsy apparatus of the Conference, made many concessions, which were anything but light for the Monarchy. The unfriendly attitude of their southern neighbours, especially of Serbia, rendered necessary expensive military preparation, as a victorious army stood on the Austrian frontier which fully believed in political and military backing by a powerful group of European states. In the same connection the Minister spoke of the necessary military preparations against Russia which, however, by the notable initiative of both monarchs, became unnecessary.

THE RESULT OF THE WAR.

His opinion as to the result of the war, Count Berchtold gives as follows:—"The new division of the Balkans has not everywhere met the desire of the inhabitants for the national freedom. This can be said both for the result of the Bucharest peace and for that of the London Conference. Large national territories have fallen under the rule of foreign-speaking states, and the summary methods adopted in many cases to assimilate them have caused an excitement which is opposed to quiet development. An example of this is evident in the Serbo-Albanian conflict, which caused a fearful loss of human life, and has left behind on both sides deep and abiding bitterness. The raid on Albanian territory was another item added by Count Berchtold to the Serbian register of misdeeds. The foreign minister then spoke of the relations of the Monarchy to the Great Powers, and alluded to the support given by Germany and Italy to the Monarchy in the late crisis. The Triple Alliance has again given proof of its immovable firmness, its unchanged endurance. Count Berchtold here took occasion to render thanks to England, saying that the decided improvements in Anglo-German relations must also be of considerable advantage to the Monarchy. The strictly objective line on which English Foreign policy moves has considerably aided in preventing numerous difficulties in the situation, as between the different Powers without causing serious unpleasantness. With special warmth, Count Berchtold alluded to Austria-Hungary's connections and friendly relations with Russia, saying that the development of Balkan conditions which had caused the removal of misunderstandings between the Powers, also introduced in many cases, an agreement of interests. The *expose* closed with recommendations to political consolidation and continual military preparedness for the Monarchy, whereby we obtain power, prestige and in the hour of danger security and self-confidence."

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

It is understood that Mr. H. K. Levett Yeats, Accountant General, Post and Telegraphs retires from service in February and Mr. V. C. French succeeds him.

SCARCITY IN UPPER INDIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

The scarcity prospects in the United Provinces show no improvement and the Provincial Government are doing their best to meet the situation.

Takavi loans in the U. P. have now risen to 105 lakhs from eighty lakhs announced in Provincial Government letter.

BRITISH CHRISTIAN MARRIAGES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

The proposal which originated at Home for legislation to facilitate Christian marriages between residents at Home and in the British Dominions beyond the seas has been under the consideration of the Government of India who have signified their support of the measure. The prospect of legislation will mainly depend upon the support which the scheme receives in the Colonies.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, (2); G. I. P. RY., (2).

On the Marine Lines ground yesterday the Bombay Gymkhana and G. I. P. Railway teams were unable to arrive at a decisive result. It must be said that both were very poorly represented and had out nothing like their strongest teams. The Gymkhana, in fact, had substitutes at centre forward and both on the left wing. They had much more than their share of the game and should have won by a fair margin, but the shooting was poor and several shots narrowly missed. Lees and Quinn defended well and gave their forwards plenty of the ball, but the latter were unable to take advantage of their opportunities. For the Railway, the centre and left wing were continually busy, halves inclined to hang back but backs worrying well and the man in goal saving several hot shots.

The Railway were first to score, but the Gymkhana equalised and then took the lead. Near the end the former got through again and, though hard pressed, were able to present a further score. Following was the result:—

Bombay Gymkhana	2 goals.
G. I. P. Railway	2 goals.

CRICKET IN INDIA.

WANTED CRICKETING GOVERNORS.

Mr. E. H. D. Sewell writes in "Cricket" as follows:—

"I note in reading about the Quadrangular Tournament at Bombay that such as Colonel Poore, Major Greig, and F. L. Sprott are still 'for it.' Nineteen years ago next Christmas I took part in a kind of Triangular Tournament on the same ground, when Madras succeeded in 'being placed' to the Parsis and Bombay Presidency—there were only three runners!—and it was pretty cooking hot in those days. Yet nineteen years later some of the same Englishmen are still at it—but not a native! Wah! Says something for India being no fit climate for a white man, eh?"

"Bombay and the Parsis had some cricketers in those days, at any rate for the Bombay wicket. M. R. Jardine, the best slip and long-leg in the same over that ever breathed—E. B. Raikes, a tip-top right-hand slow—R. I. Sinclair, from Repton, right-hand fast—Greig and Poore, at their burning best then—Writer, a nailing good left-hand bowler—K. M. Mistri, just coming to his best—N. C. Bapasa, a cheery puncher whom we used to call 'Baby Soda'—the Mori brothers—Gagrat, then known as the Parsi Champion, though he was never in the same class as Parvi or Mistri—and two elder brothers of Dr. H. D. Kanga.

"Cricket is nowhere keener than on the Bombay maidan, not even when Lancashire and Yorkshire have got to grips, or when Surrey are fighting the Blackheath superstition *plus* Blythe and the rest of Kent. Every Parsi lady in Bombay turns out in her best and most picturesque kit. The much-vaunted hunchback parade at the 'Varsity match is drab and drear compared with the Bombay *maidan* towards sunset on the day of a Parsi v. Presidency game. "Poodle-faking tennis and golf have played the devil with cricket in India, I hear. More's the pity! These can never bring rulers and ruled together as cricket can. As games they are not to be mentioned in the same world. What India wants is a few more Governors like Lord Harris in Bombay and Lord Woolock in Madras, a cricketering C-in-C, a cricketering Colonel in every cantonment, and none but cricketering blues appointed as Collectors and I.G.'s of Police. Then in a few years we should have the Selection Committee at Lord's scratching their heads in solving the knotty problem of getting a side good enough to beat 'these damned fellers from India!' Take it from me, the material is there!"

WORLD'S CHAMPION GLUTTON.

Eating contests are still classed by many Americans as good sporting events, and a man who can eat or drink more at one sitting than anyone else is hailed as a champion, and regarded in some circles here with the same reverence as an unbeaten prize-fighter. According to the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," Mr. Charles W. Glidden, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, is the latest claimant for the gastronomical heavy-weight title, and he has issued a challenge that he will eat more in three hours than any two men together. Some of Glidden's past meals are:—

40lb of water melon in one hour.
78 pancakes in fifty-seven minutes.
6 boiled dinners at one meal.
132 eggs, raw, scrambled, fried, boiled, and poached at one meal.
6lb of steak, a loaf of bread, a quart of tea, a big pie, half a pound of butter, a dish of prunes, five potatoes, and one pint of icecream, all at one meal.
Glidden will, undoubtedly, receive many

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lecture in Franjez Cowasjee Institute Hall by Rev. E. Stanley Jones entitled "Can Christianity Be Proved?" 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay 1st Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race Course, First Race—3-15 p.m.
Sale of Work in aid of the Baptist Church to be opened by Mrs. H. Stanley Reed. Y. M. C. A. 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 13.
H. E. the Governor's Levee, Government House, Malabar Hill, 9-45.
Sale of Work in aid of the Baptist Church to be opened by Mrs. H. Stanley Reed. Y. M. C. A. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 14.
Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Kalbadevi Conference, 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CARGILL.—At Leytonstone, Essex, on the 29th November, 1913, the wife of W. M. Cargill, Esq., North-Western Railway, of a daughter.

GRUNING.—At Arrah, Bihar, on the 3rd December, 1913, the wife of J. F. Gruning, I.C.S., of a son.

FRASER.—At Worthing, England, on the 4th December, 1913, the wife of J. H. R. Fraser, I.C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRADLEY.—At 3, Napier Road, Allahabad, on the 6th December, 1913, Esther Ellen Lacey, the darling wife of Capt. F. H. Bradley, R.A.M.C.

KHAMBATA.—At 4 Pali Hill Road, Bandra, Hirjibhai Aspandiarji Khambata. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

December 11, 1913.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The German Chancellor's statement in the Reichstag on Tuesday regarding the Baghdad Railway, although satisfactory so far as it goes, does not altogether remove some misgiving as to whether British interests have been safeguarded to the extent to which her position towards Turkey and in the Gulf imperatively demands. The Chancellor's reference to the removal of difficulties points to the fact mentioned in a previous article that England has been confirmed in her right to exercise full powers of navigation and pilotage of the Shatt-el-Arab, which means that we shall fully participate in the trade that the Railway is certain to open up. Further, the Chancellor's reference indicates that if England made the Shatt-el-Arab fully and permanently navigable, the Railway would be extended to Basra, which is to be the terminus. As was known some time ago, Germany has waived her claim to carry the line to Koweit and has consented to British control of the Basra-Koweit extension project. But the extent of the Franco-German concessions in Asia Minor throws into relief the paucity of Great Britain's interests in those territories, apart from the traditional friendship that links her with Turkey. Reports have been persistently circulated of late to the effect that our existing interests were to be still further curtailed by the surrender of the option held by the Smyrna-Aidin Railway over an extension of that line from Egridir to Adalia on the coast. Towards the beginning of last month it was definitely stated that, although the Italians had been eager to obtain the concession for the construction of this line, they appeared actually to have obtained nothing more than leave to construct some local lines of no great length; and it was added that it was by no means certain that Italy intended to rest content with these minor concessions. It is to be feared that, until the British Government comes boldly into the open with the declaration of policy that in the South-Western portion of Asia Minor it considers it necessary that British interests should remain paramount, all danger of further encroachment will not have been completely removed. As regards the Franco-German negotiations concerning the respective spheres of the two countries in respect of the Baghdad Railway, they have, as the Chancellor declared, entered upon a more definite stage. After the ground had been prepared by discussions between the financial interests concerned, the two Governments are now presumably conducting "conversations." It is stated in Paris that the bases for the negotiations are a Franco-Turkish agreement regarding concessions to the Regie Generale des Chemins de Fer in

Anatolia, an agreement between Turkey and Germany now being negotiated through Djavid Pasha in Berlin, and an arrangement, the terms of which have been drawn up between the French and German financial groups, regarding the cession of French financial participation in the Baghdad Railway enterprise in exchange for a French undertaking to place the Turkish Customs Loan of 1911, part of which the German group had advanced to Turkey. From this, it would seem, that France and Germany are seeking to come to an agreement regarding the division of the railway traffic of Asia Minor around the points where their respective lines meet. With regard to the Turco-German agreement, in which Djavid Pasha is the Turkish agent, it is of interest to recall that a month ago Djavid, in the course of an interview with Reuter's representative in Berlin, stated that negotiations regarding railway development in Asia Minor were progressing although there were a number of difficulties, technical and otherwise, which would absorb much time. Djavid Pasha declared that he was then discussing with the Deutsche Bank, as the representatives of the Anatolian and Baghdad Railway Companies, plans for the section between Baghdad and Basra, and for a branch to Kanekin, connecting with the future Russian railways in Persia; also for the German lines between Bulgurlu and Sivas and Angora and Sivas, joining up the French line between Samsun and Ergene. He also said he believed that the French would be in a more favourable position regarding freights for Eastern Asia Minor, because the cargo destined for Sivas would choose the cheap sea route to Samsun in preference to the Angora-Sivas line. From the above it will be clear that the contemplated splitting up of Asiatic Turkey into so-called railway zones may very naturally lead, in the immediate future, to the transformation of these areas into spheres of political unrest, which it is the paramount interest both of France and England to prevent and safeguard, as tending to the disintegration of Asiatic Turkey.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE.

It is of much interest to learn that, following the example of Baroda and Mysore, elementary education will shortly be made compulsory in Travancore. It may be remembered that about eight months ago a non-official member, Mr. P. K. Kisava Pillay, pointed out to the State Council the necessity of such a legislative measure and asked for permission to introduce a Bill. Subsequently, we are informed, the subject was discussed on several occasions by the Popular Assembly who have declared their warm approval of the scheme. According to the last census of Travancore, the percentage of literates in the State is only fifteen, and the number of pupils in schools is five per cent. Mr. Kisava Pillay's Bill is, of course, a cautious one. The period of compulsion is only four years, and safeguards are introduced in the Bill against any vexatious enforcement of the provisions of the Bill. The penalties for contravention of the provisions are extremely light,—first, a warning, and, subsequently, small fines. The Bill, inasmuch as it does not exempt particular classes or communities, is an improvement on the Mysore Act, and will doubtless prove of much benefit to the so-called "depressed" classes. It is intended to apply in the first instance to the education of boys, but there is every hope that its provisions will be applied to girls as soon as desirable. As a matter of fact, however, female education is making better progress in Travancore than in other Native States, and there is admittedly less necessity at present in making education compulsory for girls, for the Travancorean, we have been told, is most zealous in the education of his sisters, daughters and nieces. No Travancore girl, we believe, is permitted to grow up to womanhood without a fair knowledge of reading and writing, which are considered a *sine qua non* in every household. Again, in the case of well-to-do families, the curriculum of the girl's studies goes beyond the proverbial three R's, a knowledge of Sanskrit and music being considered desirable accomplishments in a young lady, and it is not perhaps generally known that Numbury and Nair ladies often take part in a pretty dance known as "Thiruvathara Kali," which is one of the great national amusements in Malabar. Lord Venlock some time ago bore striking testimony to the satisfactory condition of female education in Mysore in a speech on Travancore affairs in which he said that the people in Travancore were "not behind any other portion of India in giving education to the female portion of the community." Travancore is, indeed, one of the few States in India where the

instruction of women is entirely in keeping with the ancient usages and traditions of the people.

DAY BY DAY.

The Town Hall Meeting.

Singular enthusiasm was evinced at the Public Meeting, held last evening, at the Town Hall, under the chairmanship of H. H. the Aga Khan. Long before the time fixed for the meeting the spacious hall was literally packed by a vast audience representing every community, and there was from the beginning an air of suppressed excitement which quickly found vent when the Aga Khan arrived. His Highness being greeted with prolonged cheering, which was renewed again and again when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta entered the hall. An idea of the eagerness of the public to attend the meeting may be gained when it is stated that by 4-30 every seat in the Hall not reserved was occupied and every available inch of standing room filled. By 6 o'clock there was not even standing room, and a large number were craning their necks to secure a view of the platform through the doorways, while the more adventurous of the audience stood on any thing possible to see above the heads of their fellows. Great enthusiasm was aroused by the Chairman's announcement that the Gaekwar of Baroda had contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Fund, and this was widely renewed when Sir Pherozeshah leapt to his feet and added that the Aga Khan had given Rs. 10,000, an announcement which His Highness had been himself too modest to make.

The Speakers.

The Chairman's impressive speech, which he read from a typewritten manuscript, was listened to with earnest attention and the different points were quickly taken up. In moving the first Resolution Sir Pherozeshah quickly had the audience with him. His denunciation of the suggestion that there was a need for more moderation on the part of the people who had already been too moderate was greeted with immense applause, and his description of himself as "a mild Parsee" delighted the audience. The veteran leader was in splendid form throughout and was as happy in his sallies against the critics of the Indian leaders as he was impressive in the grave and eloquent phrases in which he pictured the melancholy sufferings of Indian women in South Africa who have thrown in their lot with their husbands, sons and brothers and gone to gaol for the cause. His eulogistic references to Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Gandhi evoked enthusiastic applause. Another extremely effective speech was that of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. It was long, but the audience would gladly have had more from him. His suggestions that the South African Government wanted to re-write the bible from day to day, and his ingenious *tu quoque* on the subject of monogamous marriages were most effectively put and keenly appreciated by the audience, who, again, cheered to the echo his warning that if to-day South Africa was allowed to make slaves of the Indians, to-morrow she would make a slave of England.

The Demand for an Enquiry.

The Resolution in regard to the allegations of ill-treatment and demanding an enquiry was moved in a quickly-delivered but effectively-put speech by Mr. H. A. Wadia, which was listened to with an attention which some of the other speakers were unable to command. It was seconded in a few words by Dr. Stanley Reed, who had an enthusiastic reception, and put the matter in a nutshell in his remark that what everyone wanted was the truth, and the only way to get it was by such an enquiry as the Resolution demanded. This Resolution like all the others was carried by acclamation. The references to Lord Hardinge were notably cheered, and there was no doubt as to the feeling of the audience in regard to both His Excellency and Lord Amthill, to whom resolutions of thanks were accorded. The Agenda was a long one and it was hardly surprising that the audience became somewhat restive towards the end of the meeting. But the vast bulk remained until the very last Resolution—one of thanks to the chair—had been carried. This was undoubtedly, on account of the crowded attendance and the earnest feeling displayed, one of the most remarkable public meetings that has been held in Bombay.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

We are authorised by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Chief Minister to H. H. Maharaja Holkar, Indore State, to contradict the report to which currency has been given by a Poona telegram in the columns of our evening contemporary, to the effect that Sir Narayan has resigned his office at Indore, owing to differences between His Highness and him on account of the Maharaja's recent second marriage. Sir Narayan desires us to say that the report of his resignation is entirely false, that his relations with H. H. continue to be most ex-

dial and that out of respect for Sir Narayan's convictions in favour of monogamy, H. H. has expressly permitted him to have nothing to do with the marriage and to make a declaration to that effect in the event of Sir Narayan's attitude disapproving of the marriage being reported in the public press. Sir Narayan came down to Bombay to attend and speak at the public meeting held in the Town Hall yesterday and he returns to Indore to-night to resume his duties as Chief Minister.

Sir James Begbie.

Sir James Begbie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, will return to India immediately after the conclusion of the labours of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, of which he is a member. According to the latest advices, this Commission will issue its report about the middle of December, so Sir James Begbie may be expected in Bombay about the middle of January.

Government Central Book Depot.

A correspondent writes to suggest that if the Poona press find it justifiable to animadvert so strongly against the removal of the Photocopying Office from that centre to Yerrowda, how much more surprised should that part of the Bombay public, who are affected, be in the news of the mooted transference of the Government Central Book Dept. from Bombay to Poona. The reason for the change is inexplicable in the opinion of our informant, who thinks that it will entail needless trouble and inconvenience to citizens of Bombay, who found the old site at Girgaum sufficiently out of the way. The writer goes on to refer to the enhanced cost which will naturally accrue on the purchases of copies of Acts, which will rise from half an anna to two annas. The Depot is at present in a central part of the City and is convenient to the majority of legal firms in Bombay and to other persons who require reference copies of all Government publications. If the building be vacated, says the correspondent, let some other building in Bombay be allocated to the use of the Government Central Book Depot whose second name in itself suggests, the essentialness of this institution being in the capital of the Presidency.

Indians in Canada.

The fourteen Hindus who have just been released by the British Columbia authorities were ordered to be deported owing to the non-compliance with the Immigration Law, which insists on a continuous journey from India. These immigrants, we understand, were ordered to be deported owing to the non-ference to the agitation against Indians in Canada, it is curious to read in the "Literary Digest" of New York.—

"If we be asked why these restrictions are placed on the East Indians, the answer is found in a long statement made by Sir Eric John Eagles Swaine, Governor of British Honduras, who held that Hindus in Canada learned to be independent, and to despise the institution of caste, so that when they returned to British India they were elements of discord and disagreement such as disturbed the relations of the British Government with its Indian subjects and threatened the stability of the British Raj in the peninsula."

In South Africa Indians are being excluded for their Asiatic manner, and the Dominion apparently for their want of Asiatic manners!

Instrument to Detect Icebergs.

It is not long since an inventor in England inspired by the terrible accident to the s.s. Titanic took out a patent for an instrument which can detect the presence of icebergs. It may be of interest to Bombay residents to know, that previous to this in May last, a local inventor also evolved an instrument for the purpose, but, as he happened to be a Government servant, had to submit his plans and specifications to his superiors in the service. In the meanwhile the English patent was taken out. It differs from the Bombay invention, inasmuch as the latter instrument registers the presence of ice or land direct from the bridge. The apparatus is electrical and the method of detection is conveyed by the temperature of the water. The instrument can be set so that any immediate change in the temperature of the water near a ship upon which it is fitted, will cause a bell to ring or a red light to be switched on.

City Mortality Returns.

No cases of either plague or smallpox were reported in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday. There was, however, a single attack of cholera reported during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 73, as compared with 93 of the corresponding period of 1912 and 83 of 1911.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND VETERINARY PROGRAMMES DISCUSSED.

(Associated Press.)

COIMBATORE, Dec. 10.

At to-day's meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India Mr. J. A. McKenna presided. The Board considered the reports and recommendations of sub-committees, which discussed the programme of the work of the Imperial Bacteriologist and the Provincial Veterinary Department. The recommendations of the sub-committee on fodder supply and cattle breeding were also considered. All recommendations were approved with necessary amendments.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

"Repatriation."

"Madras Mail":—To-day's telegrams raise the question of "repatriation" of the Indians now struggling for just treatment in South Africa. We put the word between inverted commas because some of those who suggest this solution have in view the transfer of Indians from South Africa to British East Africa, or the Sudan, or British Guiana. That would hardly be repatriation. We have to consider, too, the fact that, except in a sentimental sense, a good many of the Indians in South Africa would not be at home in this country. Some were born there and have never seen India; others have been there so long as practically to have lost touch with India. However, we are prepared to view sympathetically any sound scheme for placing the Indians in South Africa in a position where they will be free from their present troubles. The question is what proportion of them would desire to avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered. It may be assumed that many of them will desire to remain in South Africa. For these repatriation will not be any solution of the problem. They have a perfect right to insist on staying in South Africa if they choose. Perhaps, if some scheme for transfer to another part of the Empire or for repatriation properly so called were introduced, the number of Indians in South Africa might be reduced to a point at which public opinion there would be more willing to sanction liberal treatment.

Colonial and Indian Loyalty.

"The Leader":—The very constitutional and imperially patriotic Government of the Dominion of Canada is seeking to deport the Hindus seeking to enter British Columbia in flagrant disregard of the decision of the Supreme Court, and all shades of public opinion are crying out for stringent fresh legislation in order to keep out our countrymen. We hope the world knows that both Canada and India are integral parts of one and the same empire. The Imperial Government bear the same responsibility towards India as towards Canada. The latter enjoys the full rights of national self-government; the former is a dependency with a subordinate government which legally owns no responsibility to the people governed. If ethics are not outcasted by politics, this is a circumstance that should be held to demonstrate the graver responsibility the Imperial Government owe to the dependent people than to the self-governing ones. In this imperfect world, however, it is always the mischief that practice is not so good as theory or profession, while in the region of politics weakness (not intellectual but physical) is a crime and a sin. Hence it comes about that the Imperial Government are—they have a notion that they have to be—more mindful of the susceptibilities—even the selfish, unrighteous and unimperial (we may say anti-imperial) susceptibilities—of the colonies which have political power and are well organised bodies, than of week, disorganised, disunited, powerless dependent India whose children are so genuinely and deeply loyal that the Imperial Government feel that their notions of the fitness of things may be ignored without risk. Colonial loyalty however is a marketable commodity and unless a price is paid for it, it will be lost.

The Trans-Persian Railway.

"The Pioneer":—The news sent by Reuter regarding the activity of Russia in starting what is called the first section of the Trans-Persian Railway is extremely interesting, but it should be remembered that the line from Aliat to Astara is entirely in Russian territory. Aliat is a station of the railway fifty miles from Baku, while Astara is on the Russo-Persian frontier, 130 miles to the south. It needs only the sanction of the Russian Government for the work to begin, but greater interest will be felt when the Societe d'Etudes in Paris meets to consider what should be done in respect of the important section from Astara to Teheran. This will be over 200 miles in length, and as the Elburz range will have to be crossed very heavy expenditure must be incurred. The financing of this section will presumably fall to the Russian group of promoters, and we should see within the next few months whether the necessary money will be forthcoming. There is apparently every intention to proceed with the Trans-Persian Railway project and we can understand the Russian point of view as the linking of Teheran with the Trans-Caucasian Railway in the first instance would give the control of trade to the heart of Northern Persia and open up a valuable line of communication. We have yet to see what the Societe d'Etudes will do as regards the southern and central sections of the line, and their proposals in respect of these should be shortly disclosed. The Julfa-Tabriz Railway mentioned in yesterday's telegram is an independent project entirely in Russian hands under a concession granted by the Persian Government. The line will open up the province of Azerbaijan.

The Irrepressible Crow.

"Indian Daily News":—Lieutenant-Col. Barry, Superintendent of the Rangoon General Hospital, has begun a crusade on crows. They disturb the patients and carry infection by picking up scraps of food in the wards. He has asked the Rangoon Municipality to reduce the number of crows in the vicinity of the Hospital and the Municipality, as the only practical means, has decided to lay off branches of train in the Hospital compound. This is a cheap remedy and probably quite ineffectual, for the crow, Nature's fittest apparently, will always be on the move and never cease to trouble the Colonel's patients so long as anything to pick up can be found. Chicago recently started a crusade against the crow but failed. They are a nervous folk and objected to that dull cawing of the bird which irritates all American nerves, which are very nervous. There is no help. Like the mosquito the crow is always with us, and the best thing to do is not get verandas and not to mind him at all, as is done in the Presidency and other well-conducted hospitals.

THE VETO OF THE CROWN.

Continued on page 8.

S. AFRICAN CRISIS.

(Continued from page 7.)

have under the law lost that right. Marriages which had been treated as legal have been set at naught as illegal in the name and under the ordering of the new law on a strained and ingenious interpretation of the expression "monogamous marriage." The practice had been before the Immigration Act to admit a woman married by a domiciled Asiatic according to the rites of his religion as his wife so long as she was his only wife in South Africa. The pledge given in 1911 was that that existing right would be maintained.

EXAMPLE OF LEGAL FRAUD.

But directly the new Immigration Act comes into force, the pledge is broken and the kind of wife I have spoken of is turned by the law into a concubine on the ground that as the woman was married according to the rites of a faith which allowed polygamy, the marriage was not monogamous. An eminent British jurist said some years ago that there was no such thing as "legal fraud"; that all fraud was fraud in the eye of law and there was no legal fraud as distinguished from other kind of fraud. But the South African Government has given us a concrete example of legal fraud, for when a Government promises to maintain existing rights and then tramples those rights under foot in the name of that very law by employing language to conceal its thoughts and break its faith, it is law legalising fraud. And the comic feature of the situation, for tragic as the situation is, a question of life and death to British Indians resident in South Africa—it has its humorous side also, the comic feature of the situation is that these marriages are declared illegal because the Union Government professes to have a tender Christian conscience, in fact of monogamy. I have no doubt we all respect that conscience; we revere the founder of that religion; and his apostle who saw in marriage a spiritual fellowship of one soul with another. But what would the founder of Christianity and his Apostle St. Paul have said to the South African Pharisees who in His name condemn as a concubine a woman, the sole wife of her husband, merely because the religion according to which she married allowed polygamy? If that is polygamy, which equal genuinity and Pharisaism might argue that a Christian marriage is polygamous because it is allowable to a Christian to divorce his only wife and marry another. (Applause.)

ABOMINATION OF LAW.

I do not say this to catch applause and your appreciation, but I put this consideration as one who has known law, who has practised law and who for twelve years has administered law. This is an abomination of law and I am justified in saying therefore that the Christians are as barbarous as those who treat us as pariahs to-day will be the pariahs of to-morrow and also remember that no one can treat another as a slave unless in God's providence he becomes a slave in turn, and if the ministers read their bible not only on Sundays but every day, they will find that the bible teaches that England has been writing the New Testament every day but now South Africa wants to take away the pen from the hands of England and wants to revive slavery within British dominions. England has stood forth as a champion of freedom and a stern enemy of slavery and has written her name not only in the pages of history but also in the book of life but the South African Government is now turning round and is driving the thin end of the wedge. This is not your cause, this is not the cause of your countrymen in South Africa but there is a large and a serious problem at the back and if this situation is tolerated, slavery will be introduced in the British dominions. The question is shall this situation be tolerated and how long shall it go on? The answer was given to India by her Christian Viceroys who presides over her destinies and who, true to the British traditions, true to his religion, true to his God and true to man, has spoken with heroic calm which has made his name a household word among us. May God speed him and the Imperial Government to save the Empire from the painful situation which will land the whole of the Empire in the worst of slaveries.

I will not take up any more of your time but I think I have touched enough of the fringe of the subject to show how the South African policy with reference to a blot on that very civilization and that very religion whose name the Union Government invoke in defence of their wrongs towards our fellow-countrymen there. It is said and said truly that the cause we have met to-day to further is an Imperial Cause—the cause and the prestige of the British Empire. To say of it that we plead for humane treatment for our countrymen in South Africa is to do it but inadequate justice and narrow our vision. There is a larger, nobler, wider and more practical view—the real object and effect of the South African policy which we condemn is to drive the free Indian back to indenture and perpetuate slavery within British dominions after what British had done to exterminate slavery in every form and written her name in the imperishable Book of Life, not merely in the pages of history as the champion of liberty and the Stern Enemy of all Governments that made slaves of God's men, what ever their race, South Africa is now trying to blot out that book and tear those pages and the question of the hour is—How long shall that go on? India has given her answer to that question notably through its Christian Viceroys who nobly preside over and guide her destinies and who true to the best of British traditions has spoken with the strength of calm firmness and God speed him in this as in his other godly aspirations to make India happy contented and strong as a member of the British Empire.

SIR EBRAHIM.

At this stage, His Highness the Aga Khan retired from the meeting and the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was placed in the chair. The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, in supporting the Resolution, said he would content himself by saying that he entirely associated himself with the previous speakers

in the able and eloquent manner in which they had placed the Resolution before the meeting and he sat down with a firm conviction that when the Resolution would be put to the vote, they would carry it unanimously and by acclamation.

MR. JEHANQIR B. PETIT.

In further supporting the resolution, Mr. Jehanqir Bomanjee Petit said:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition which has just been placed before you. I consider it a privilege to have been called upon to associate myself with a resolution, which, whilst sympathising with our brave countrymen in South Africa in their present terrible sufferings and privations, gives expression to our most cordial and whole-hearted admiration for them in the righteous and heroic fight that they are making against such heavy odds for the honour and dignity of our mother-land, and promises them our moral and material support in the attainment of their object. Ladies and gentlemen, it is difficult to speak on this question with restraint and moderation, particularly in view of the new phase upon which the struggle has now entered, the harrowing details of which, received during the past few weeks, have sent a thrill of horror and indignation from one end of the country to another.

The barbarous methods of terrorism, surpassed only by the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition, now adopted by the Union Government, against our helpless countrymen, are all a matter of history. It is unnecessary to say what we in India, think of these antiquated methods of dealing with a naturally harmless and docile people like the Indian community of South Africa, who are only endeavouring to bring about a recognition of their just rights, by methods which every civilized country in the world has acknowledged to be constitutional and legitimate. Our only surprise is that in spite of the gravest provocation, the entire movement has been distinguished by a total absence of any serious lawlessness and disorder, interested protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. I have no patience with those who take shelter under the airy talk of excesses and acts of violence, and confuse the issue before them.

GUILTY OF TOO MUCH MODERATION.

What this country now unanimously demands is the immediate annunciation by the Imperial Authorities, of a firm and statesmanlike policy, determining for once and for all, the status of Indians in the colonies, and the recognition of our rights, as the subjects of His Majesty, to just and equal treatment in every part of the British Empire. If all that British statesmanship can do for India in this connection is to preach moderation to us, who are already guilty of too much moderation, if the only help that the friends of liberty in England can give us, is to characterise our just and legitimate demand for equal treatment as British citizens, as a wild and impractical dream, then good-bye to our faith and confidence in the Imperial Government.

Ladies and gentlemen, we recognise that the position of the Imperial Government is delicate and fraught with difficulties, but we refuse to believe that Great Britain is so hopelessly impotent as to be utterly unable to enforce its will upon a recalcitrant self-governing colony in a matter of this grave importance, involving the loyalty and good-will of 300 millions of his Imperial Majesty's subjects.

ANOTHER IRELAND IN INDIA.

It is no exaggeration to say that if the present feeling is allowed to continue as it is bound to, so long as this question remains unsolved, England will in the not very distant future, find on her hands another Ireland in India, only so many times bigger.

Before it is too late, however, we earnestly hope that the genius and statesmanship of England will rise to the full sense of their responsibility and bring about a solution of this question, compatible with the importance and dignity of India.

With these words, I beg to support the proposition, and feel sure that you will accept it unanimously.

On being put to the vote, the resolution was carried unanimously and with acclamation.

GRATITUDE TO THE VICEROY.

SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHAY.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhay in moving the resolution conveying the thanks of the meeting to His Excellency the Viceroy, said:—"I deem myself particularly fortunate in being asked to move the resolution just read out to you, for it touches upon the only bright episode in the gloomy tragedy that is being enacted in South Africa at the present moment. Long before matters had reached the crisis which evoked from His Excellency the memorable words which have so profoundly touched the hearts of the Indian people, Lord Hardinge had come to be looked upon as one of the ablest and most sympathetic rulers this country has ever had. When, therefore, the situation in South Africa assumed an aspect full of danger from more points of view than one, the people of India turned instinctively for help and sympathy to the Viceroy, on whom they had learnt to rely with absolute confidence. And they were not disappointed. In language which breathed the dignity, the courage and the high statesmanship which have always characterised His Excellency, he voiced the feelings of grief and indignation which were stirring the hearts of the Indian people, and expressed sympathy for those who were engaged in a heroic struggle for the honour of their country, and for the assertion of their rights as citizens of a common empire. That utterance, ladies and gentlemen, has been variously criticised. It has been denounced as tactless by those who, in their handling of the question, have not shown any conspicuous tact themselves. It has been attacked as unstatesmanlike by persons whose conceptions of statesmanship is, to say the least, peculiar. But the three hundred millions of India have hailed the pronouncement with feeling, profound satisfaction and gratitude. It has soothed their wounded feelings; it has come as an assurance to them, that at this critical juncture, the Indian people are not entirely voiceless or helpless, but that they have at the head of affairs a man who sympathises with

them in their trials, who is not afraid to publicly avow that sympathy, nor slow in protesting with all the weight and authority of his high office against the harsh and unjust treatment of the subjects of one part of His Majesty's dominions by those of another. How greatly this has relieved a situation which had elements in it of danger will never be fully realised. It is certain, however, that it has done much to restore public confidence in the integrity and sympathy of the Government, and to place on a firmer basis, that deep-seated loyalty of the masses, which was being put to a greater strain than any that it had yet received. For this India offers its profound gratitude to Lord Hardinge, and assures him that by his courageous and statesmanlike attitude he has greatly strengthened the foundations of British rule, and brought the throne closer to the hearts of the Indian people. And long after the memories of this bitter struggle have died away, we shall recall with thankfulness the great service which the Viceroy has rendered to India and the Empire at large. Our thanks are also due to the Secretary of State for India for his recent sympathetic utterance, and we earnestly hope that he and his colleagues in the Cabinet will not only recognise the justice of our claims but also be able to secure for them due recognition by the Union Government. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to carry the resolution when duly seconded and supported with all the fervour and enthusiasm which you can command.

Mr. Mahomedbhai Curimbhoy seconded and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas supported the resolution which was carried amid loud cheers.

DEMAND FOR AN ENQUIRY.

MR. HORMUSJI A. WADYA.

Mr. Hormusji A. Wadya then moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting places on record the feelings of indignation with which the people of India have been filled by the reports of the cruel treatment of their countrymen in South Africa who are taking part in the strike, and expresses its earnest conviction that nothing short of a full and impartial enquiry into the allegations made will satisfy public opinion in this country, and respectfully insists that Indians should be adequately represented among those entrusted with the task of carrying out such enquiry."

In doing so, he said:—

In a debate in the House of Lords last July, when Lord Amthill asked H. M. Government to request the Union Government to suspend the operation of the Immigration Restriction Act in order to make room for some amendment more satisfactory to Indian sentiment, and less injurious to British prestige our late Governor Lord Sydenham spoke from personal knowledge of the painful impression which ranged right across India and which covered alike Native States and British territory, and which he said was a very serious matter in its bearing upon British rule and British position in India. And Lord Sydenham remarked how Indians of all communities actively engaged in business who took ordinarily no part whatever in political movements, had been profoundly touched by the grievances of which they had heard. But that painful impression, ladies and gentlemen, was as moonlight unto sunlight or as water unto wine compared with the surge of wrath that has stirred the hearts and minds of our people from Bombay to Burmah from Karachi to Calcutta and from Madras to Multan. I will give you one strange instance from my own experience. On the day when we heard the news that the mines were turned into jails and mine-managers were turned into warders and disobedience to work was punished by flogging and attempts to escape were prevented by shooting, I met an old friend of mine who is no politician, and who I believe is no admirer of the Congress, and he spoke with such rage as I had never seen before and this is what he said:—"Why did they go to Abyssinia why did they depose Theban in Burmah? What were those acts compared to these in South Africa?" It was an astonishing outburst from such a citizen and if I had the authority to mention his name you would be convinced that it was exceedingly significant. Nothing in recent memory compares with this outburst of wrath and indignation and bitterness of feeling unless that outburst of a different kind which moved and stirred us to our depths with joy, with loyalty, with the outpouring of our people's hearts to Their Majesties, when they left our shores two years ago. And is it not a pity and a misfortune that the miserable misdeeds of a body of men in South Africa should have suffered in the small degree to undo the great good which the King-Emperor and Queen-Emress did two short years ago to their eternal honour and our great happiness?

I should like with your permission to state here what the strike in S. A. means. It was only a part of the Passive Resistance Movement.

Continuing, Mr. Wadya said charges and counter charges had been made and they could not trust the special correspondent to the "Daily Telegraph" any more than the Union Government. What they wanted was a searching, independent and an impartial enquiry as to make its conclusions worthy of confidence to all. In conclusion, Mr. Wadya said:—"The Bombay Committee have, as you are ready know, ladies and gentlemen, submitted to the Viceroy the name of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. We have suggested that name with no light heart. We know the risk that has to be run and the sacrifice it may entail. But whatever this risk and sacrifice, we had to give our best and to do our duty towards the Government as well as towards our own people in South Africa. We have offered our best and if the call comes I know that my honourable friend—and we have been friends from our boyhood—will meet this call. It will be the fitting climax of nearly half a century's career of dauntless and devoted service not to this city alone, not to the Presidency alone, but to India at large. We cannot easily spare him but there is no one whom we can trust more in the grave crisis which confronts us all. As we have offered to give our best so we may ask all others concerned to give their best both from South Africa and from Great Britain.

But it may be urged that such an enquiry is no longer necessary because all is quiet

in South Africa. No doubt there has been a cessation of news for some time. But let no one be deceived by it. There has been silence but it might be and I fear it is the silence of helpless repression, of mute dismay, of dumb despair. Whatever else that silence may mean it does not mean and we cannot take it to mean, peace among the sufferers there in South Africa any more than it means peace for our disturbed minds and anxious hearts here in India. I am sure people in Great Britain will not turn a deaf ear to us if we remind them of this saying of one of the greatest Englishmen of his day, John Bright, that *force is no remedy*. I am equally sure British statesmen and politicians will not fail to bear in mind that behind those thousands in South Africa, men and women and children who have been suffering so much and who may unhappily succumb, there are millions in this vast Peninsula whose faith in British power and British justice is an asset of the greatest value to the Empire at large, for it is on that faith the foundations of British Rule in India have rested, do rest, and will rest. Let there be no mistake about it that this faith is being put to a more severe test than it has undergone for over half a century. This is no time for weak illusions or timid concealments which cannot conduce to any public good and are not consistent with the perfect loyalty which we owe to our most gracious Sovereign, whose sympathy and solicitude for his subjects in this land we, in this hour of keen distress, cannot but remember with passionate gratitude, and whose Viceroy has made our hearts go yet more loyally towards him by proving to us that the Sovereign's representative can be at once our constituted Protector and our most trusted friend.

DR. H. STANLEY REED.

Dr. H. Stanley Reed, who was warmly cheered on rising to speak, in seconding the resolution, said his seconding this Resolution in one sentence did not mean that his sympathies were not so deep and abundant as of those who had made long speeches. What they wanted in this matter was the truth and this enquiry was the only and the surest means of getting at the truth and he trusted they would pass the Resolution unanimously and thus support the hands of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State who were in full sympathies with them.

MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

Mr. Purshotamdass Thakurdass supporting the resolution, said:—"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, after the eloquent speeches of Mr. Wadia and Dr. Reed, I do not think it is necessary for me to say much in support of the Resolution. What we ask is nothing more than a full and impartial investigation regarding the recent treatment of Indians in British South Africa. We have seen that British people, with that impartiality and love for truth which characterises them have instituted inquiries into recent strikes and specially the Irish strike wherein serious allegations have been made against the police. Then even in South Africa, only recently, there have been serious troubles in connection with labour at the mines and due inquiries are instituted as allegations had been made about the collusion of mine magnates with military authorities. Our demand then looking to these precedents is not at all an extraordinary one. It is the demand we make as British citizens trusting in the name of justice and righteousness of the British Government and the British public. At the same time it must be remembered, that the mere appointment of a Committee for inquiry will not satisfy India, unless India is represented on the same by men who are the acknowledged leaders of people. Unfortunately our experience of these Committees has not invariably been a happy one and we gravely fear that without any Indian representation the Committee of inquiry may be a Committee of whitewashings and hushings up. We want a clear and impartial account and this is only possible if the proposed Committee is constituted on the lines submitted to this meeting. It is recognized on all hands that this South African business has excited very largely the public mind and is essential for public interest also that the people at large should have a clear and impartial statement of all happenings, in order that there may not be justification for any vague and wild rumours. On the other hand, the South African Colonies are also in sad need of a reminder, that they cannot mete out any sort of treatment to their fellow citizens of the Empire with impunity."

Mr. Haji Usuf Sobhani further supported the resolution, which on being put to the vote was carried.

THANKS TO LORD AMPHILL.

THE HON. MR. V. J. PATEL.

The following resolution was next moved by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel:—

"That this meeting conveys the deep gratitude of the people of India to Lord Amthill for his consistent, unwavering and whole-hearted championship of the cause of their countrymen in South Africa in Parliament and in the Press, and to request the Chairman to communicate this resolution to Lord Amthill by cable."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Patel said:—

Every one in this hall and every Indian, and even an outsider who takes any interest in Indian politics, knows thoroughly well how ubiquitous and all powerful is that bogey of prestige. To my mind, the great distinguishing feature of Lord Amthill is that both, when he was the ruler of the Southern Presidency and afterwards, he has never allowed this prestige to obscure his political vision. It was this characteristic which made him so popular a Governor in the Presidency, he ruled, and which has found for him a permanent place in the hearts of his former subjects. Ever since he returned to England, he has been ever active in the interest of India, and although in Indian politics he belongs to that party which is always associated in the Indian mind with narrowness and prejudice, he has set an example to his political colleagues and to all others what true Imperialism means. The South African question he has made it his own, and though single-handed he has been pressing the Indian side of the question on the attention of the British public. This is not all. After the Passive

Resistance Movement began, Lord Amthill has ever been active in doing in England what Mr. Gokhale has been doing here—countering the white-washing telegrams of Reuter and the interested reports of the Union Government. Under these circumstances, it is, but proper that we should take advantage of this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude for his self-imposed services in the cause of our suffering countrymen in South Africa. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in seconding the resolution, said in all these struggles, Lord Amthill had been the only one true asset and the only streak of light which illumined the dark scene of British ignorance and the only oasis in the vast deserts of British apathy.

STATUS IN OTHER COLONIES.

On the motion of Mr. B. G. Horniman, seconded by Mr. H. P. Mody, the following resolution was then carried:—

"That this meeting protests against (a) the attempts which are being made to oust Indians from their position which, by dint of their industry and aptitudes, they have acquired in British East Africa and Zanzibar, and appeals to the Government of India to protect the interests of its subjects against the machinations of those who wish to lower their status and to restrict their opportunities in this Crown Colony, and (b) the special restrictions placed on the admission of Indians to Canada, exceeding those applicable to the Japanese and Chinese by means of the law requiring, as a condition of admission, immigrants to make a journey from their country of origin to the Dominions, and against the obstacles placed in the way of admitting the wives and minor children of Indians who are domiciled in Canada."

HOPE FOR ANOTHER MEETING.

Mr. Narotam Morarji Goudass, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, hoped that they would have an early opportunity of convening another meeting for thanking the Government for bringing about a settlement to the satisfaction of all.

The proposition being duly seconded was carried *anv con* and the Hon. Mr. Chinoy in a very brief speech thanked the meeting.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, a most cordial vote of thanks was accorded to His Highness the Aga Khan for presiding on this occasion and the proceedings terminated.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" INVESTIGATIONS.

STATEMENT REGARDING £3 TAX IMPUGNED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

With reference to the statement telegraphed from South Africa that the £3 tax originated with the Government of India in 1895 when a deputation from Natal visited India, and that the Government of India proposed that Indians upon the expiry of engagements should have the option of re-engaging for two years at increased wages, or of staying in Natal paying £3 a year.

The Associated Press is informed that in writing to the Natal Government in 1894 concerning the measures designed to secure the repatriation of indentured labourers from Natal, the Government of India did not suggest the imposition of a £3 tax on those who failed to return to India.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

It is thought in Karachi, that the South African question will figure very largely at this year's meeting in Karachi of the Indian National Congress. Other questions to be taken up, we are informed, will be the Public Services Commission, Separation of Judicial and Executive functions and India Council reforms, besides such further matters as may be settled by the Subjects Committee.

On the first day of the Congress (the 26th instant), the only business to be transacted will be the delivery of the address of welcome by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the formal election of the President, and the President's address; the succeeding days will be taken up with resolutions and speeches thereon.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

SUMMONS AGAINST LAHORE PAPER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

In the Town Police Court to-day Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen, Sahib Barrister-at-Law on behalf of Dewan Mangal Sen, Managing Director of the Hindustan Assurance Mutual Benefit Society Limited, lodged a complaint against the Editor, Printers and Proprietors of the "Arya Patrika," a weekly newspapers published in English and printed at Lahore and circulated among other places in Madras.

Complainant in his sworn statement stated that the society had started a branch of its business in Madras, and that the newspaper in question had published three articles in its issues of the 23rd March, 5th July, and 17th May last, making defamatory allegations against the working of the Society.

The articles alleged that the local agents of the society were fleeing poor Madras and appealed to Government to take notice of their conduct, in the interests of the ignorant masses, and made other scurrilous statements.

The complainant further stated that these allegations were false and malicious, that the Society's accounts were checked every year by a European Chartered Accountant, that the society had furnished a security to Government to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh as required by the New Provident Insurance Companies Act, and that the finances were in a perfectly satisfactory state. His Worship directed summons to be issued.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE' FUND

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 25,717-13-0.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

	Rs.	s.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	25,511	11	0
Dr. D. R. Wadia	100	0	0
Student Sympathiser	50	0	0
Some Hardinge Institute Sympathiser, Bagalkot	25	0	0
Some Elphinstonians	12	0	0
Sympathisers	5	10	0
M. R. and Son	2	0	0
Mr. R. Jevajani	2	0	0
Mr. N. V. Kamath	2	0	0
Mrs. Bhagwati Dixit	1	0	0
Mr. Keshavalal Ishwardas	2	0	0
Mr. M. M. Sutarani	1	0	0
Mr. N. Damogardas	1	0	0
Mr. R. M. Gandhi	1	0	0
Mr. T. Paraburham Bhat	1	0	0

Total Rs. 25,717 13 0

A CORRECTION.

We regret through a clerical error in our list of the 29th of the sum of Rs. 50 received from Mr. Durbar Shri Bhagwata, was attributed to S. S. Joshi, whose contribution should read Re. 1.

CEYLON SYMPATHY.

MONSTER PUBLIC MEETING AT JAFFNA.

A monster meeting of the people of Jaffna was held on the 5th inst. says the "Ceylonese" to express sympathy with the ill-treated Indians in South Africa and to render them whatever aid lay in their power. Mr. J. M. Hensman presided. The meeting commenced at 5 p.m. There was a large and representative gathering. The Chairman gave a history of the Indians in South Africa. Indians settled in South Africa at the request of the people there. They were encouraged to live there and to levy lands. There is now a large Indian colony there. After many years the Indians are forced to leave the land as the Government are making it too hot for them. The Chairman explained the unjust Indian Immigration Regulation Act. General Botha had promised to repeal the laws against Indians. The Indians, having no hopes, are yielding themselves to prison. They are the Israelites of the modern day. All this cruelty is owing to Indians being meek and patient. There are many grounds for sympathy. Help must be given by liberal subscription.

Rev. Mr. Trimmer, supporting, said he was glad to give public expression to his sympathy. The sympathy was not racial. The best minds of England sympathised with the Indians. The Immigration Act was harsh and oppressive. The elementary principles of justice were forgotten. The resolution should be amended to include "Mining places should not be made prisons and mining officials jailors."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution was passed:—The people of Jaffna in public meeting assembled to-day record their strong condemnation of the Indian Immigration Regulation Act of this year imposing the most degrading conditions on the Indian settlers in South Africa and their abhorrence of the inhuman treatment accorded to our fellow-subjects under that Act. They also wish to convey to those unfortunate people their warmest sympathy with them in their heroic struggles and their sufferings.

This meeting resolves to raise subscriptions for a fund to help the Indians in South Africa in their passive resistance movement. That a cablegram be sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, praying that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to use his utmost endeavours to end the present distressing situation of the Indian settlers in South Africa. That a cable telegram be sent to Mr. G. A. Natesan of Madras, informing him of the sympathy of the people of Jaffna in public meeting assembled with the Indians in South Africa in their momentous struggle with their rulers for the most elementary rights of citizenship.

That the money collected in Jaffna be remitted through Mr. Natesan. That a committee be formed for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing resolutions. This was done.

ALLAHABAD LADIES' MEETING.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

The ladies of Allahabad will be holding a public meeting to consider the position of Indians in South Africa on Monday, the 12th instant in "Bharati Bhawan." The lady of Jalaun has consented to preside and a large and successful meeting is expected. The feeling is strong among the ladies against the South African Government for the sufferings of Indians, particularly of the women and children domiciled in that country.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the residents of Matunga will take place under the auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association on Sunday next the 4th instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Mr. Goudass Nensay to express sympathy with Indians in South Africa and to collect funds for the relief of sufferers.

I. G. OF FORESTS.

MR. HART CONFIRMED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

The Government of India having decided to drop the scheme for the abolition of the office of the Inspector-General of Forests, Mr. G. S. Hart, sub-protem. Inspector-General, has been confirmed in the appointment vice Mr. Beadon Bryant retired. Mr. M. Hill has also been confirmed as Chief Conservator of Forests.

A MOHORRUM RIOT.

DESULTORY FIGHTING
IN AGRA.

TAZIAS STILL STAND
UN-IMMERSED.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Dec. 10.

There is great unrest all over the city and desultory fights take place wherever Hindus and Mahomedans meet in narrow lanes and paths.

All officials headed by the Commissioner and Collector frequently visit the city accompanied by Hindu and Mahomedan Honorary Magistrates, Municipal Commissioners, and leading Rases, but bitter feelings prevail and the "Tazias" still stand un-immersed.

European troops were called out and took up various positions in the city and this prevented any serious rioting, but the shops are still closed.

PROCESSIONIST CHARGES POLICE
SERGEANT WITH ASSAULT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The Mohurrum was celebrated in an orderly manner in Calcutta yesterday. There were one or two minor incidents but nothing in the way of a disturbance occurred.

Sergeant Arratoon was to-day placed before the Police Commissioner in connection with an alleged assault on a processionist, in which the latter received a hit on the head with a stick. The man was conveyed to the hospital and orders will be passed in the case later on.

QUIET CELEBRATION IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, Dec. 10.

Yesterday was the last day of the Mohurrum festival in Simla and all "Tazias" (representations of the shrines of Hassan and Hussain) passed off quietly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

Captain Le Fleming, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, is appointed an officer of "A" Company, or Gentlemen Cadets, at the Royal Military College, from 22nd January next.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Lincoln, I.A., is permitted to retire from the 28th January, 1914.

Major M. Dick, I.M.S., retires from 13th February next.

Captain C. Cobb, 24th Punjabis, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to the Rawalpindi Division.

Major A. Housington, R.F.A., from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 44th Battery, R. F. A., at Bellary.

Major C. F. Bishop, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 75th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Bombay.

On arrival in India from the Staff College, Camberley, Captain D. Forster, R.E., is posted to Military Works, Derajat Brigade.

The question of the officering of the Military Police in Bengal, Burma and Assam has recently been under consideration by the Government of India and it has been decided that appointments thereto will in future be made from officers between six and twelve years' service to fill the posts of Assistant Commandant or Assistant Adjutant. The appointment will be for two years in the first instance which may be extended to four years. During this period of service officers will not be eligible for the post of the Commandant or Adjutant of a Battalion except to fill a temporary vacancy. After a period of regimental duty of not less than three years officers will be eligible without restriction as regards rank or length of service for appointment as Commandant or Adjutant for four years on the nomination of the Local Government.

BENGAL DACOITIES.

MONEYLENDER ATTACKED BY
DAOS AND SPEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

On Saturday last, at about midnight, a dacoity was committed in the house of Ram Kundu, a big money-lender at the village of Bishnupur in Manikganj. Some 25 or 30 men armed with spears, daos and lathes raised the house and mercilessly belaboured the inmates. Ramkundu at first resisted but received fearful cuts from daos and spears, his son faced the same fate, and both lay senseless. The dacoits remained three hours rifling the boxes and iron safes and burning valuable documents. About Rs. 4,000 in cash and jewellery were taken. It is rumoured that some of the miscreants are identified as local Mahomedans.

Two fresh dacoities are reported from Backergunge and Faridpur. In the first instance a tradesman's premises were looted and property valued at Rs. 500 secured. In the Faridpur case, the house of Saksagar Shah was raised and Rs. 400 taken.

THE LETTER BOMB EPIDEMIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The Editor of the "Statesman" received another letter bomb yesterday similar to those which have reached the office on several previous occasions. The letter did not explode.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

QUALIFICATIONS OF BANK
AUDITORS.

STATUS OF ASSOCIATED
ACCOUNTANTS.

Messrs. Chandabhoj and Jassobhoj, public accountants and auditors of Bombay and a few others have addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the proposed Banking legislation. A copy of the letter has also been sent to the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark the Commerce Member:—

Sir,—We have read with great interest your Committee's views about Banking Legislation in India and we are pleased to note the valuable suggestions made by them to Government. We beg however, to invite your attention to a point with which we are directly concerned, and trust, in justice to us, you will be pleased to make such further representation to Government as you deem proper.

Your Committee are of opinion "that if possible the Audit of Banks and Banking Institutions should be done by Chartered and or Incorporated Accountants only." In their expression however, of this opinion, your Committee have added no reasons for the preference to be given in the nomination of Banking Audits to Chartered and or Incorporated Accountants only. We are sure if your Committee had known the progress and status of the Central Association of Accountants of London, of which we are members, your Committee could hardly have made a suggestion, which, if carried out, would indeed do irreparable harm to a large number of practising Accountants and Auditors in India, who have been efficiently doing their professional work in connection with many joint stock and private concerns.

The two essential requisites for a banking audit as well as for any other audit are (a) sound knowledge and (b) personal character. As regards sound knowledge of any branch of Accountancy it cannot be said that it is the monopoly of Chartered and Incorporated Accountants only. Our Association has laid down a high standard of efficiency for professional status, and our Fellows and Licentiates possess as sound a knowledge of banking or any branch of accountancy as a Chartered or Incorporated Accountant. Our examinations are periodically held and they prescribe a test equal to the examination for tests of other bodies. As regards personal character, no line can demarcate or hedge round definitely any particular body. It is too well known that the Auditors of the Bank of Burma were Chartered Accountants, and the Auditors of the Credit Bank are, one a Chartered and the other an Incorporated Accountant.

We may state for your information that many of the Fellows of our Association practising in England are as well either Incorporated Accountants themselves or practising in partnership with Incorporated Accountants. We see therefore no reason why an invidious distinction be attempted to be made in India to separate the two bodies.

It may not be out of place to refer to the early efforts of the Institute of Chartered Accountants to monopolise the profession by attempting to introduce bills in Parliament on several occasions for the sole recognition of its members as qualified Accountants. However, when it failed in its varied endeavours, it joined hands with the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors; and the two combined did all they could to get a bill passed recognising their members only as qualified Accountants. But owing to the strong protest and persistent agitation of the Central Association of Accountants, the bill failed to pass and the question of the recognition of qualified Accountants remains in status quo. We therefore believe that your suggestion is opposed to the policy of strict neutrality observed by Parliament.

Besides, we venture to say that your suggestion is also opposed to the policy of the Government of India as indicated by the unmistakable utterance of the Hon. Mr. Clarke that no person other than a person holding a certificate or recognition from a Local Government entitling him on that behalf shall be appointed Auditor of a Company. We trust therefore Government would never perpetrate the injustice of excluding from a definite sphere of Accountancy those who are neither Chartered nor Incorporated Accountants.

We hope you will be so good as to lay this letter before your Committee for a reconsideration of the question and to forward a copy of the same to the Government of India.

We are, etc.,

(Signed) Kaikhosru N. Chandabhoj B.A., Hormasji D. Jassobhoj, Thakoralal Hirani, Yakil, F. L. McAfee, R. N. Writer, Rustumjee K. Modi, Jamshedjee A. Dalal, M.A., L.L.B., (late), Minister of Education, Baroda; Sorabji F. Fity, Fellows of The Central Association of Accountants (London). Bombay, Dec. 10.

SCARCITY OF FODDER IN U. P.

SPECIAL FREIGHT RATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

In view of the scarcity of fodder in parts of the United Provinces, the Government of India have decided that with effect from the 15th December, 1913, and until further orders the freight on all consignments of fodder for the Army Department booked to the Talabhat, Lalitpur, Harpalpur, Ghutai, Bela-Tal Farah, Kasganj Junction, Makhnapur, Kaurasa, Bhadan, Araon, Mainpuri, Bhongoon, Nola, Barghar, Muttra Junction and Chandausi Stations in the United Provinces from any station in those provinces, shall be recovered from the consignor or the consignee at the rate of half an anna per four-wheeled, nine pies per six-wheeled and one anna per bogie wagon per mile, and that the balance of freight charges calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by Government and debited to the head "33 Famine Relief" in the accounts.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GURKHAS.

RECENT OCCURRENCES IN DACCA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The "Englishman" publishes the results of its special enquiry into the allegations made in Dacca of misconduct by the Gurkha soldiers. It deals with various incidents already published.

With regard to the trouble on the night of November 11th, it writes:—On enquiry we find that four men buying towels in the bazaar offered two annas less than the shopkeeper demanded. As the shopkeeper would not come down in the price, the towels were taken and the money handed over. The shopkeeper followed the men and laid hands on them whereupon a crowd collected and hustled the men. Whistles were blown and the crowd increased. Other Gurkhas hearing the uproar made their way up the street to find that their comrades were in trouble. These made forcible way through the crowd and joined their comrades. Sticks were freely used on both sides and tables and stalls were overturned. Budmashes made use of the opportunity to loot what they could during the melee. The Gurkhas took nothing, being searched on arrival in their lines. Charges of breaking open the cash and money boxes were made against them but not substantiated. It is not the custom of the Gurkhas to steal.

The trouble on November 12th was of a similar character and an enquiry by the British officers of the regiment showed no proof of theft or the use of knives. On the 13th a party of Gurkhas were assaulted with brickbats from the house tops and two men came out of the shop with guns, one of which was seized by the soldiers.

Regarding the affair of December 2nd no Gurkhas were in the bazar on the date mentioned. There were no assaults or entry into zenana apartments at Munshiganj.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DEMAND FOR A NEW MARKET.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chitroy, Chairman of the Committee being in the chair.

Mr. Manakji Fakirji Gotla, in a letter to the Secretary, regretted that the Corporation did not see any immediate necessity for a Municipal Market between Chitra Bazar and Girgaum Portuguese Church. The state of the private market in the locality was highly unsatisfactory, and he hoped that if the project were considered to be costly it might be left over for the present, but a sum might be reserved for the purpose.

The letter was resolved to be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that the letter be recorded.

A letter from Mr. A. Pinto and others, complaining that for over four months just about 100 bullocks and about 50 carts were being stationed at the Old Gun Carriage Factory premises, that there was no arrangement for drainage, owing to which an unbearable nuisance was being caused and that a large number of milk cattle was also stabled occasionally at the premises, was referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

SEQUEL TO CREDIT BANK'S FAILURE.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated:—

Mr. Mahomed Rahimulla, owner of property C. Ward No. 6214, Ghogari Mohla, gave on 29th September, 1913, a cheque for Rs. 156-15-4 on the Credit Bank of India to a Ward Clerk of the Assessment Department in payment of the property tax bill noted in the margin. The Ward Superintendent remitted the cheque with his daily collections on 30th September, 1913, but in expressing the amount in words owing to "Sixty" having been written instead of "Fifty" it was returned to him on the same day for getting the amount in words corrected by the drawer under his initials. The cheque was duly corrected and received back by the Assessor and Collector on the evening of 1st October 1913, and was sent to the Chief Accountant's Office on 2nd October 1913, but was returned to the Assessor and Collector on 6th October 1913, on account of the Bank of Bombay refusing to cash it as the Credit Bank of India had suspended payment. The Ward Superintendent was thereupon directed to return the cheque to the drawer and recover an equivalent amount. Mr. Mahomed Rahimulla, however, declines to pay the amount. His Solicitors, Messrs. Bhagwara Nigams and Co., state that their client had already paid the bill by a cheque which was given to the Ward Clerk on 29th September 1913, that it could have been cashed earlier as the Credit Bank suspended payment on 3rd October, 1913 and that their client was not liable to pay the amount. The Municipal Solicitors were consulted in the matter, are of opinion that a suit should be filed for the recovery of the amount. I have the honour therefore to request the approval of the Standing Committee to a suit being filed against Mr. Mahomed Rahimulla or such other person or persons as may be deemed necessary party or parties to the suit for the recovery of the amount due, or which may become due, at the time of taking the proceedings.

Sir Sasson David said that they had ample time to cash the cheque, and he thought no claim could now lie against the man.

The Commissioner said that the cheque after being corrected was received by the Accountant at 12-30 p.m. on the 2nd October and at 2-45 p.m. it was sent to the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. P. C. Sethna thought that it was not due to any fault on the part of the Municipality that the cheque was not cashed in time.

The Committee approved of a suit being filed.

INDIAN MUSEUM CENTENARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The trustees of the Indian Museum met recently at Government House and final arrangements were made for the celebration of the centenary. Lord Carmichael is chairman of the committee. Dates of the celebration are from January fourteenth to eighteenth.

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LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

THE CLOUD OF GLOOM.

STOCK MARKETS IN A STATE OF COMA.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Larkism, as the policy of the now famous Dublin agitator has come to be known, finds no response in England, a fact that is reflected in the slight improvement in Home Rails, the nearest approach to a "feature" that our Stock Markets can boast, since last I wrote to you. But even here, as elsewhere in our Stock Exchange, any sign of hardening must be traced to covering by "bears" of whom there are a few about. They are very few, for needless to say, in the present condition of bed-rock prices, to speculate for a fall is an extremely dangerous policy. Perhaps the nearest approach to a cheerful influence is the fact that little fear now exists that the directors of the Bank of England may have to raise the standard rate of interest before the New Year, the prospects of New York having to draw on London being now a panic of the past. Otherwise there has been no lifting of the cloud of gloom, and members of the Stock Exchange have had to exist on the attentions of a few shrewd investors who are here and there picking up cheap bargains with a view to the better times that must eventually arrive. Last week I mentioned the big French loan that is impending. This was followed by attempts on the part of the French Government to "black" — if I may use an Americanism — the Bourse into an appearance of life as might impress the investor. But alas! There has been opposition in the Chamber to the French Government's proposed loan and the Bourse has received the Government's — or rather the Government's banker friends' — exhortations with a phlegm unusual in the Latin temperament. The importance of all this is apparent when one realises that France is scarcely likely to encourage Balkan borrowings, until her own needs are satisfied. In other directions the horizon is scarcely a clear one. Mexico has not improved and although reports are apt to be exaggerated, there is quite enough to weigh down the spirits of both Wall Street and our Stock Exchange. The unfortunate attitude of the South African Government to Indian labour is received with anything but favour over here, and strange as it may seem in these material times, the moral indignation is considerably stronger than the sense of personal loss.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

It is indeed difficult to write of the Stock Markets, so little can be said of that which practically has sunk into a state of coma. Canadian Pacific which always exhibits some activity, have been sold from time to time, but the inherent health of the security is proved by the manner in which buyers have come forward immediately on any marked drop in the price. Of Home Rails I may say that Wall Street is dead, and the signs of life in London are intermittent and of little importance. Other markets are exceptionally quiet, though there are signs of a better time for rubber shares. The effect of the labour troubles on the South African mining market, are alone sufficient as an effective blight these quiet times.

In dealing with Home Railway Stocks I have always been careful to point out the many adverse considerations to be borne in mind. But this has been in dealing with the subject from the speculative, as distinct from the investment point of view. This, chiefly on account of the absurd promises of immediate great rises in prices that were held out by many writers during the past year, rises that have not yet taken place. But even in these days when money is dear, the prospective yields of Home Railway stocks at their present prices are attractive, and I do not see much chance of prices sinking below the level at which they now stand. On the other hand sooner or later an advance must set in. The following list of gross increases in traffic returns during the past half year is instructive at the moment. The figures are taken from the official list:—

Sum equivalent to 1 per cent. increase, extra dividend.

Brighton 109,998 37,533

Caledonian 336,560 184,660

Central London 6,343 6,462

Districts 17,423 32,350

Great Eastern 75,390 153,628

Great Northern 342,000 84,315

Great Western 904,000 361,082

Hull and Barnsley 25,713 33,000

London and York 267,476 188,214

London Electric 830 64,617

Metropolitans 24,857 239,368

Midlands 728,000 120,008

North British 323,200 120,008

North-Eastern 1,108,867 319,201

North-Western 806,000 428,890

South-Eastern 188,828 41,829

South-Western 148,400 74,096

AMERICAN RAILS.

It should be known that the financial years, so far as American Railway Companies are concerned is years ahead of our calendar year. The opening quarter of 1914 therefore is in progress and has been marked by a slowing down in the expansion of gross railroad earnings, so that total figures run but, slightly, if at all, ahead of last year's results. There is sharp decline in the item of net revenue.

It was the opening quarter of the 1913 fiscal year which was largely responsible for the bigger share earnings which the railroads of the country as a whole reported in the year ended June 30th last. Under the stimulation of a bumper agricultural pro-

duction the fall of 1912 saw railroad gross earnings at record figures, and, notwithstanding the higher expenses, substantial additions were made in most cases to net land lines may be cited as demonstrating this point. Up to November the New Haven was earning its 8 per cent. dividend, with a surplus to spare, and Boston and Maine's profits were at the rate of close to 9 per cent. per annum on its common stock. When the books were closed on June 30th New Haven showed under 5 per cent. and Boston and Maine practically nothing, and the dividend of the one had been cut to 6 per cent. and that of the other discontinued entirely.

As a special class, the anthracite coal carriers, making up for time lost during the months of April and May when mining operations were suspended in Pennsylvania, were making record shipments in the early months of the 1913 railroad year.

This comparison is with a period of large railroad earnings. Yet while gross in many cases had gained even on 1912 figures, net revenues show almost universal and frequently substantial declines from the level of the same three months a year ago. New Haven has suffered perhaps most severely of all. With decline in gross for the three months ended September of 1 per cent., net fell off almost 27 per cent. Erie and the St. Paul system have increased gross somewhat less than 1 per cent., and report losses in net of 20.2 per cent., and 19.7 per cent. respectively.

The anthracite roads naturally enough have failed to earn gross up to figures of a year ago, but net has declined much more sharply. Thus Reading, with less than a 2 per cent. decrease in gross shows a loss of over 16 per cent. in net. Lehigh Valley in the three months lost 6 per cent. in gross and 18 per cent. in net.

Returns for the most recent months indicate a slackening in the volume of business offered the railroads due to the smaller tonnage resulting from the corn crop and the recession in general trade. It is difficult to reduce operating expenses quickly in proportion to a declining gross, and although comparison after these early months will not be with a period of such record earnings, yet further declines may be expected in net revenues by the carriers as a whole from the figures of a year ago, unless traffic conditions change.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN MEXICO. The course of the Mexican exchange in the last few months is the best barometer of the Mexican crisis; but the gravity of the situation was exaggerated, and perhaps exaggerated, in the Reuters telegram from New York, which stated that "in Mexico City with drawings of silver from the Bank of London and Mexico and the National Bank reached the proportions of a formidable run. Lines of people extended from the paying teller's window along several blocks of streets. Hundreds departed with bags of silver. The manager of the National Bank declared that the withdrawals were mostly small depositors." The Bank of London and Mexico is now connected with the London Bank of Mexico, which was amalgamated with the Anglo-South American Bank last year. French banking interests in Mexico are much larger than British. In the last few days the exchange has improved. I am sorry, however, to record the failure on Thursday of a well-known banking house, Messrs. H. B. Hollins and Co., of New York, which had a large business in Mexican bills. Its misfortunes are attributed mainly to the crisis in Mexico.

Mr. Kengo Mori, Japanese Financial Commissioner in Europe has just returned to London after several months' leave of absence in Japan. In discussing the present state of Japanese Finance, Mr. Mori has pointed out that the present financial strength of Japan is due to two factors: first, a surplus of £9,400,000 in the accounts for the year 1912-13, and second, the economies brought about by the administrative reform of the present Cabinet in the actual operation of the Budget for the year. Of the surplus, a sum of £3,400,000 has been already set aside for supplementary items of the Budget for the present year, thus leaving a balance of £6,000,000 available for the financial year 1914-15. The existence of this surplus is to be attributed to the purely natural increase in revenue brought about by the general prosperity of the country.

REDUCTION OF SIX MILLIONS IN EXPENDITURE.

The administrative reforms have already effected a reduction of £6,000,000 in expenditure, the greater portion of which will be of a permanent nature. In this case there is an actual saving of £3,900,000, available for this year. The result of all this saving is that at the end of the year the Government will have a free balance of £7,500,000 available for next year's Budget. Beyond this, however, Japan's administrative reform scheme will effect a saving of £4,300,000 for 1914-15, and the estimated natural increase in the reserve for next year will be £1,200,000. Thus the Minister of Finance will have a balance of £13,000,000 at his disposal when framing his new Budget. The details of this Budget have not yet been settled, but it is certain that the Sinking Fund, £1,000,000 of which goes to foreign bond-holders, will be maintained.

TRADE STEADILY INCREASING.

Turning to Japanese trade, the Financial Commissioner referred to the pessimistic views expressed in various quarters. There is no ground for pessimism, as everything shows that trade and general prosperity are steadily increasing. The rice crop has been good; it has been an excellent year for the silk industry, and there has been a big increase in the tonnage of freights of the railways. The tonnage of ships, too, in a period of eight months, has shown a greater increase than in any previous twelve months. There is an enormous increase in the volume of foreign trade. Though the excess of the import over the export for the year will not be much less than that of last year, it should be noted that by far the greatest portion of the import is raw material and machinery. The export to China has been steadily growing, and the increase of this year up to September is by 50 per cent.

The one unsatisfactory feature of the financial situation is the high rate of interest and low prices of securities prevailing during the latter part of this year. But this is chiefly owing to the present state of the money market all over the world, and partly to the great industrial activity, calling for increased capital, during the previous year. As the world's money market now seems to have seen its worst, there is no reason why Japan should not expect better times with the new year.

Parsi History.

CRITICISM OF MR. HODIOWALA'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

SIR,—About a year ago, at the request of the Secretary of the Gujarati Dnyana Mandal, I presided at a lecture delivered by Dr. Modi on "Leaves From the Ancient History of India," at Franchi Kavaji Institute. On that occasion I exhorted the Parsi graduates and others that had assembled there to take a greater interest in the study of the early history of their race, and pointed out to them the direction in which their efforts should be conducted. Hitherto the Parsis have confined their research to the Persian and Zoroastrian sources alone. They must now turn their attention to the study of old Marathi records and old Sanskrit works, and in this respect some of the Hindu Purans were not quite unworthy of their attention. Many Parsis believed that the history of their advent into India begins from the downfall of the Sassanian dynasty. This is not correct. Several small colonies of the fire-worshippers of Iran have arrived in India prior to this event, and one of them was the colony of the Maga (Magi) priests who were brought by the Jadao Prince Samtosh Shahwadi and a full description of whose origin, rituals, dress and customs is given in our Purans. At the conclusion of the meeting referred to above, a Parsi gentleman came to me and made careful enquiries about the names of the Sanskrit works mentioned by me in my speech. And this gentleman was no other than the well-known scholar and historian Mr. R. P. Karkaria. Then I remarked to a Hindu friend who had accompanied me that Mr. Karkaria and Dr. Modi were the only two scholars among the Parsis who were doing the same good work among that community as was done by Messrs. Rajawade, Sane, Parasnani and others among the Marathas. But to-day I am delighted to find that we shall have soon to add the name of another gentleman to this list and that gentleman is no other than Professor Hodiowala of Surashtra, who has been recently delivering a series of lectures on the history of the Parsis. As one who has his humble share in the Gazetteer research work, I am delighted to find that Mr. Hodiowala has made a careful study and a copious use of the several volumes of the Bombay Gazetteer for the purposes of his lectures. The report of his lecture on the sack of Sanjan as published in a Bombay daily is headed with the words "New Light on Parsi History." Let us therefore see what this "New Light" is. According to the learned lecturer's own summing up the light which he throws is (1) that the sacred fire of Behram was taken to Thana and not installed at Navasari in 1419 A.D., and (2) that the so-called Sack of Sanjan was nothing else than the revolt of the Bhongle Sardars which took place in or about the year 1419 A.D. In the first place let us see what is the authority on which Mr. Hodiowala builds his castle of conjectures about the identity of Thana with Thana. This precious authority consists of three precious words in a Gujarati script of 1419 A.D., and they are "Atash Behram Thana besadya." Now somewhere in the Thana Gazetteer Mr. Hodiowala has read that Thana was called Shristhanak and so he jumps to the conclusion that the word thanak mentioned in the Navsari manuscript must be the city of Thana. Now according to the rules of Prakrit grammar Shristhanak would in the first instance become Siri thanak and not simply thanak, and in the words "Siri-gundi" for Sri-Gundi and Sirigam for Sri-grama we have parallel instances. Thana is situated in the Marathi-speaking district and in all our old Marathi records (be they traditional, religious or historical) Thana is described as shristhanak, Thanas and Thana-Bimbshah. Before we accept his theory about thanak Mr. Hodiowala will have to show from our records that Thana was called thanak. The correct meaning of the vernacular expression Atash Behram Thana besadya, is that the holy fire of Behram was duly installed in its proper thanak or lodge. The Parsi refugees had adopted the customs, dress and language of the Hindus and as the Hindus used and still do use the word thanak to signify the sanctified lodge, altar or seat of a deity, the Parsi writer must have used the word in the same sense. Moleworth in his dictionary gives at page 345, the following definition of the word thanak:—"This word is more especially used of the lodges or seats of minor deities." And in order to illustrate this meaning he quotes the following popular saying Jago jain Khandobachin thanakun aketa, i.e., in various places there are thanaks or sacred lodges of the good Khandoba. It is therefore clear that the word thanak in the Navsari document signifies a sacred lodge and not the city of Thana as erroneously alleged by the Parsi Professor of History. As regards Mr. Hodiowala's second theory that the Bhongle revolt took place in the year 1419 A.D. and that the sacred fire was taken to Thana owing to that revolt, I beg to state that this theory is based not on the rocky foundation of facts but on the slippery sand of conjecture and fiction. As a matter of fact we learn from the Marathi Bakhars and other records that the Bhongle revolt or to speak more correctly the revolt of Nathrao Sindia Bhongle, took place about the year 1356 A.D., that is a few years after the seizure of Nagardere's dominions by Nika Malik. Nathrao Bhongle had turned a traitor to his master King Nagardere and it was at his solicitations that Nika Malik invaded North Konkan. Subsequently Nathrao became dissatisfied with his new masters the Moslem rulers and so he raised the standard of revolt. Naturally the event must have happened immediately or a few years after the capture of Salsette by Nika Malik and not after the lapse of seventy years. Thana is situated in Salsette. Bhongle's revolt took place in Salsette and therefore it is absurd to suppose that the sacred fire was taken during the Bhongle revolt from Sanjan to Thana—the very centre of Bhongle's revolt!

We shall now turn to Mr. Hodiowala's remarks about the authenticity and value of the documents published in Mr. Vaidya's book. The late Mr. N. Vaidya was good Sanskritarian and his Sanskrit work the Anahik Sutrawali would do credit to any Sanskrit scholar. But I must state that his knowledge of modern history was of the old type. He has not taken care to collate and compare the documents carefully and hence there are several inaccuracies in his book and even the translations are not quite accurate. But this does not lessen the value of the documents. With reference to document No. 1 Mr. Hodiowala's contention is that it is not of any value as it contains a combination of the Farsi and Hindu eras. The Persian document does give the Moslem as well as the Hindu eras, but as the Persian document in question bears the date Hirji 1124 (A.D. 1705) there is nothing strange if the Hindu as well as the Moslem eras are given or if the word riyal is used in a copy of the 18th century, for this document professes to give in Persian the purport of the old Hindu document. And as the Hindu (Marathi) document is also published on the next page below the Persian version, before venturing to give a definite opinion it would have been better had Mr. Hodiowala referred to the Marathi document. This Hindi (Marathi) document gives only the Hindu era and contains the word kona and not riyal. A scholarly critic before venturing to give his opinion would have first seen the "Hindi" document. An unskilful workman quarrels with his tools and here our learned Professor of History quarrels with his documents and swears that they are good for nothing! This reminds me of certain missionary critics of the last century who condemned our Purans as useless forgeries and a collection of incredible legends, and Mr. Editor, it was out of these undervalued Purans that scholars like Dr. Bhagwanlal, Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Pargiter, I. C. S., have been able to pick up gems of historical facts. As regards the document No. 2 I think it is very valuable because the date 1212 Shak and the name (of the Konkani Viceroy) Krishna given therein exactly tally with the date (1212 Shak) and name given by Dr. Piset and Dr. Bhandarkar of Krishna who was the Jadao King's Viceroy of Konkani in 1290 A.D.: From a careful perusal of this document I also find that Mr. Karkaria was not quite accurate in his statement that Bimbshah captured and fortified Sanjan. This document states that Bimbshah son of Ramdev took from Karsan (Krishna) the ownership and possession of the Province of Konkani. Hodiowala's contention about document No. 3 is that it is trustworthy because there is a discrepancy about the date of the sack of the court of the Alla-ud-din. With due deference I venture to state that this is the very reason why I consider the document as authentic and valuable. This document contains the proceedings of a suit in the court of Nawab Chandkhan and gives the summary of the evidence given by witnesses. The other day I asked a young graduate to give me the date of the battle of Kirkee and he said it was about the year 1815, another gentleman gave the date as 1817 and a third graduate said it was 1818. If in these days of general culture our graduates even, cannot give us the correct dates of events that took place in the nineteenth century, how can we expect ignorant people of the 16th century to give in their evidence correct dates of events that had occurred some two or three centuries before their time? Here we must accept the main facts and upon Ramdev the title of Rai-i-Rayan, and his sons had been to Delhi and that there they were honoured by Alla-ud-din and that high dignities were conferred upon them. Farishta does not give us full information on this subject. But here we have the testimony of another Moslem historian Zia-ud-din Barni in his Tarikh-i Firozshahi tells us that Ramdev and his sons had gone to Delhi. There the Sultan Alla-ud-din showed them great favours. He conferred upon Ramdev the title of Rai-i-Rayan, gave him a lot of Tankas and sent him back in great honour with his children and dependants.

In the Kalu of Peshwa Bajirav I. two of these three documents were referred to, and therein it is further stated that the rights and privileges mentioned in them were ratified and continued by the following Viceroys of Goa and King Philip of Portugal, viz., (1) Admiral and Visore (Viceroy) Mathias Albuquerque, (2) King Philip in 1611 A.D., (3) subsequently by Viceroy Larenz datavara (Da Taveira) Viceroy of Goa, (4) and then by Viceroy (Viceroy) Caspar da Menezes, and lastly by Joas Silvan (Saldanha) da Gama Viceroy of Goa. All these names are given in the Peshwa's Kaut in Marathi and my friend Mr. K. A. Joshi, LL.B., High Court pleader, Bombay, informs me that he has verified them by a reference to Danver's history of the Portuguese in India. Mr. V. K. Rajawade, B.A., of Poona is one of the few Maratha schoolboys who are devoting their whole life and energy to the work of historical research, and as he knows Persian history and Marathi very well his opinion is worthy of consideration. In an article on the Nagon inscription of the Yadavas published in the January number of Grantha-Mala 1905 Mr. Rajawade observes—"The firm of Alla-ud-din being in the original is reliable. Its contents are corroborated by the testimony of two other independent documents and therefore its shaka (date) is more trustworthy than that of Farishta."

I am pleased to find that Mr. Hodiowala pays a high tribute to the literary labours of the great oriental scholar the late Mr. Jackson, and I wish he had used the same respectful tone while speaking about another great Englishman and scholar the late Sir James Campbell. Mr. Hodiowala builds his theory on the fragile foundation of wrong interpretations and untenable conjectures and then triumphantly declares that "Campbell's theory of Alla-ud-din's Alaf Khan having sacked Sanjan falls to the ground." It will be seen that Sir James Campbell's theory when examined in the light of facts, reason and scholarly research, stands still and does not fall so easily as Mr. Hodiowala opines. Between the years 1295 to 1318 A.D. the Moslem invaders had carried fire and sword throughout the Maharashtra and Gujarat, temples were desecrated, idols mutilated or destroyed and even such distant places as Mahim (Bombay) and Salsette were seized. Can it reasonably be conceived that the small Parsi colony of Sanjan and their sanctuary would have been left undisturbed for a period of more than a century by the Moslem invaders who were specially hostile to the fire-worshippers of Iran?

P. B. JOSHI.
Girgaum, Dec. 7.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. S. C. Traill, lecturing on "The defence of the Empire" at Kandy, suggested five aeroplanes as Ceylon's contribution to the Empire.

The Earl and Countess of Meath of the Empire League Movement are expected to arrive at Colombo from London on the 19th instant.

The citizens of Seringapatam and Ganjam have decided to give an entertainment to Mr. Venkatakrishnaiah, the grand old man of Mysore, on Sunday, the 14th instant at Seringapatam, in honour of his being elected to the Mysore Legislative Council.

The Provincial Governments in India have agreed to consider the claims of the officers of the Bacteriological Department in connection with the medical classes of the Colleges of the Bacteriological Department is now before the Secretary of State.

The Bengali poet Mr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has declined the offer, on personal grounds, of the presidency of the Temperance Conference to be held in Karachi. It has been offered to the Rev. J. C. R. Ewart, M.A., D.D., D. Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.

The formation of free public libraries and reading-rooms, and the advancement of education generally out of school and work hours is to be considered by the Education Section of the Mysore Economic Conference on the 17th instant. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, the Senior Councillor, as President of that Section will preside.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiah has been a powerful force, in aid of all movements aiming at the good of Mysore. His name, as a veteran educationist and as a public spirited man, steadily devoted to the best interests of progressive Mysore, is cherished by all who have taken an interest in the welfare of the Province.

In answer to a question in the United Provinces Legislative Council. Mr. Pim, the Financial Secretary, mentioned that the Report of the Protector of Indian Emigrants to Natal for 1912, gave the following as the approximate numbers of Indian emigrants from those Provinces at present in South Africa:—Indentured, 15,564; re-indentured, 28,020; non-indentured, 70,687.

The "Albhyudaya" (Allahabad) earnestly suggests the establishment of an Anti-emigration League whose function will be to save ignorant men and women from being entrained by the coolie recruiters. The paper is glad to understand that some patriotic persons in Allahabad are already considering the proposal of promoting the abolition of the indenture system.

Another equestrian statue is to be erected on the Red Road, Calcutta. This is Mr. Sydney March's representation of Lord Kitchener. The levelling and foundation work is already proceeding. The unveiling will take place in February. The figure represents Lord Kitchener in the full uniform of a Field-Marshal with his decorations on his breast and seated on his favourite horse, "Democrat."

The new submarine cable, which is to run direct from England to Hong-Kong is rapidly nearing completion. In April the shore end of the section of the cable between Colombo and Penang was landed at Galle Face, and on 8th December, the shore end of the cable to run between Aden and Colombo was landed and connected up with the cable at Galle Face. The only sections still to be completed are those between Penang and Hong-Kong, and once the cable is got out there the laying will only occupy a few weeks' time.

At a Meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the Chairman read the following telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"Your telegram of the 27th November, Proposed Address will be received with welcome after approval of the draft. As regards the piece of jewellery, while Lady Hardinge warmly appreciates the friendly suggestion, she would greatly prefer the money be devoted towards endowment of a bed in a hospital." Rs. 3,000 was accordingly sanctioned for the endowment of a bed in a hospital to be chosen by Lady Hardinge.

The Civil and Military Gazette, of Lahore, writes:—"Some time ago statements appeared in some Indian newspapers to the effect that the Government proposed to arm Hindus residing in the Province as a protection against raiders. It is understood that the Government will encourage Hindus residing in the Province to purchase cheap shot-guns for self-protection against raiders. The Government will also encourage Hindus to engage reliable Pathan watchmen, to whom Government rifles would be issued on suitable security."

In the Madras Y. M. C. A. auditorium on 7th December the Hon. Dr. S. B. Capen, of Boston, U. S. A., delivered an address on "International Brotherhood." He said he had chosen that subject, owing to the tremendous waste of men and money in consequence of the increase in armies and navies, which was condemned in the Press, on the platform and from the pulpit, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The heavy taxation on account of armaments did not even meet the interest on the borrowed capital.

H. H. the Zamorin of Calicut has just concluded at his seat in Pallipuram the Tiru Masam or closing obsequies for his predecessor, these elaborate and picturesque ceremonies also signifying the close of the Zamorin's period of mourning. Pallipuram was visited by thousands of Brahmans and other Hindus from all parts for the celebration, and Jakhina, pashudanam and tiru-tikka were distributed to many thousands. The Zamorin is sending a donation of Rs. 1,000 to H. E. Lady Pentland for the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital.

A sensational case has arisen in Palghat in connection with the work of certain emigration agents. It is alleged that an agent has sent away an innocent school-boy to Penang, and another agent was recruiting a number of poor women against their will when the matter came to the notice of Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S., the Divisional Magistrate who immediately proceeded to the suspected spot where, it is reported, he found the recruits in a pitiable plight, and having released them arrested the recruiting agents and sent out a police officer to Penang for bringing back the school-boy.

The sudden death of Pundit Sri Lal, Sessions Judge of Gzipur, while holding session, recalls to mind a similar fatality when the late Mr. Forbes, who was Judge

of Fyzabad, died suddenly during the course of the sessions at Sultanpur. Pundit Sri Lal, was, besides being a capable and upright Judge, a man of wide general attainments and of a genial and kindly temperament. He had not only been called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, but had qualified for the agricultural diploma at Cirencester, before he was appointed to the Statutory Civil Service in the United Provinces in the year 1889.

A case of a most stirring nature was concluded at Dinapur on Saturday last. Three Santals Jadhoo Dhoda and Jhola of Kamarpu (Nawabganj) were accused of burning an old woman, Sunjo by name on a stake on suspicion that she was a witch. A few days ago Jhola's wife had died, and the wives of the other two accused had also been ailing for some time past. The idea somehow got into their head that this was certainly due to some evil influences and their superstition grew when they were told by a girl of about 13 or 14 years, further stories of supposed witchcraft. All the three persons were charged under Section 302 I. P. C., found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Joseph King, M.P., and Mr. Sidney Robinson, M.P., who sits for Brecknockshire, have left for a tour in India. They were to reach Colombo on November 22nd, but will only stay in Ceylon a day or two, thence cross to Southern India, and reach Calcutta early in December. They will go on to Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Cawnpore, with the object of studying at Cawnpore the details of the recent riot. Some eight days, from December 12th to 20th, will be spent at Agra and Delhi, and they will then go north to Lahore, and, if possible, to the Khyber Pass. Afterwards they will pass through the Rajputana States, and will probably leave Bombay for England on January 17th. Both intend to see as much as possible of Indian educational and industrial life, but it is believed they will take the advice of their best friends, and be very cautious about pronouncements in India.

Sir J. D. Rees writes in the "Pioneer":—"In case my presence in company with Mr. Dillon and Sir H. Cotton, at the dinner of 11th November given by the Islamic Society should not escape attention, pray allow me to say I went to support the Chairman, as one who sincerely sympathises with Turkey in the combined attacks on her, and one who resents the Prime Minister's statement that the integrity of her Asiatic possessions alone are worthy of consideration in England. I know nothing of any differences between the All-India Moslem League authorities, and a certain school of young politicians, whose friends in Turkey, Persia and China have brought those ancient empires to the brink of ruin. Nor should I readily believe that the Aga Khan or Mr. Amir Ali erred in their opinions on the present position, though what the "Times" quoted from His Highness' letter did not justify, I thought, their comments on the situation and his attitude in respect of it.

The inaugural Address of the Triplicane Students' Union was delivered recently in the Kellet Hall, Triplicane, by the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, on "Some Ancient Rules for Students," under the presidency of Professor K. B. Ramasathan. Mr. Srinivasa Sastry, in the course of his lecture, compared the students of ancient days with those of the present day, and said that in those days no married man could be a student, and while yet a student he could not enter into grahasramam. That rule was still observed in the Gurukul at Hardwar. There was nothing which prevented the students of the present day from remaining bachelors during their school and College career. Early marriage was a great evil, and so the students should try to combat it. He was sorry that the school and College authorities did not discourage early marriage, and pointed out that no married student was admitted into the Central Hindu College at Benares.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

FUND FOR KALBADEVIE CONFERENCE.

This Conference, which was first established in 1862 by the late Archbishop Meurin, is strained for want of funds for the succor of innumerable distressed cases needing immediate help.

Under these circumstances, the Members of the Conference appealed for and obtained help from the Managing Committee of the "Excellior Cinematograph," who have consented to give them the proceeds of the "Show" to be held on Sunday next, the 15th instant at 4 p.m.

A Special Programme has been arranged for, supported by select pieces by the "Excellior" Band, which alone should draw a good house; but considering the very deserving object for which the entertainment is got up there should be a bumper house to witness the pictures on next Sunday afternoon.

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BOGUS BARON.

REMARKABLE FRAUDS IN LONDON.

The extraordinary career of a Russian "baron" described by Mr. Lawrie as an "accomplished and plausible swindler," was told at the London Sessions in Nov. 19, when "Baron" Ferdinand Frederick Adam Roenne, aged thirty-one, was sentenced to twenty-one months' hard labour for fraud and was also certified for deportation, says the "Daily Mail."

Mr. Raymond Asquith, who prosecuted, said that Roenne represented himself to William Ratcliffe, a butler, and his wife as being temporarily short of money. He said he had taken on a patent of a new airship and was also the owner of a patent of a new kind of docks for airships. He also said that a Select Committee of the House of Commons had undertaken to accept his patent and pay £35,000 and that he was in constant communication with the War Office on the subject. An official from the War Office would say that no communication has ever taken place between that Office and the prisoner. Between the months of March and the end of September they between them advanced to the prisoner in loans the sum of £35 or £40, and they had never been repaid a halfpenny of the money. He had also obtained not only money and credit but clothes to the value of £25 or £26 from a dealer named Phillips, his pretences being substantially the same but with a little more detail.

Mrs. Ratcliffe said that the prisoner told her he was going to get £35,000 from Lloyd George. (Laughter.) That was to be paid as soon as the new Budget came in. (Laughter.) The prisoner came and received their wages as they drew them, and when he got one lot of wages he asked when the next lot was due. He also borrowed Ratcliffe's motor car to do his "trial trips" in. One of his patents was an "airship lift."

PETROL IN THE AIR.

Roenne, who was undefended, gave evidence on oath, and said he had invented one or two things in naval architecture and the Press had said one or two kind things about his inventions. He had shown people the Press cuttings but had not made the false statements attributed to him. His airship lift invention was for the purpose of conveying food and petrol to airships while they were still in the air to avoid the necessity of coming down in a danger.

Mr. Asquith: Have you had an interview with the Russian Consul?—Yes. Did the Russian Consul ask you to produce documents to prove your identity?—Yes. Could you?—No. Can you now?—No. Will you ever be able to?—Yes. Do you know that your name does not exist on the register of Russian nobility?—It does appear.

After the verdict Detective-Sergeant Steele supplied some details of the prisoner's history.

In the autumn of 1909 Roenne made the acquaintance of a Mr. Klein, a journalist and linguist, and discussed airship business. Mr. Klein frequently did a good deal of correspondence and translation for him.

Early in 1910 he conceived the idea of establishing an office in the Haymarket for the "Promulgation of Aircraft," furnishing a suite of rooms on money fraudulently obtained from Mr. Matthews, a retired engineer. He sent out glowing prospectuses inviting funds and co-operation to ensure that Great Britain should conquer the air. When Mr. Matthews refused to pay the postage on some letters, he disappeared, leaving his victims to face his creditors.

During the Turkish-Italian War the prisoner went to Shanklin, Isle of Wight, and telephoned to White's shipbuilding yard at Cowes saying that he was commissioned by the Turkish Government to purchase six destroyers, but the negotiations came to nothing.

After disappearing for a time he advertised in a daily newspaper stating that he was a young inventor financially embarrassed and unable to proceed with his invention. If, however, any persons were prepared to give him a home he would repay them on completion of negotiations, then pending. A Mrs. Hill, of Sunningdale-gardens, Kensington, became interested in the prisoner and as a result provided him with food and lodgings for six months and entertained his friends without receiving a penny until she discovered that he was a fraud.

As regards his airship inventions, some of his smaller ones were really genuine, but the larger ones were utter impossibilities. An expert had said it would require two balloons on the top of his airship to get it off the ground.

RUIN OF YOUNG WOMEN.

He stated that he was a native of Courland, Russia, but when he was interviewed in prison by the Russian Consul-General he was unable to satisfy him as to his identity, and when spoken to in the language of Courland did not understand. There was every reason to believe that he was a "German Pole."

He had been to motor-car firms throughout England saying he was an agent for the Russian or Turkish Governments authorised to purchase motor-cars. He had been on 1,000-mile trips and had been supplied with hotel accommodation for a week at a time.

He had practically ruined two young women. One, who is of very good position, is now in a delicate state of health, and another has already become a mother. He had made the acquaintance of several other young women and told them he was anxious to form a female regiment.

He had borrowed money from a man connected with a newspaper and afterwards went to his home and tried to get that man's wife to elope with him. "All the time he has been in England he has been finding everywhere where he has earned an honest penny," concluded the witness.

RITUAL MURDER CASE.

MENDEL BEILISS ON HIS LIFE IN PRISON.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired as follows to his paper on November 20th:—

A despatch from Kieff published here today gives a pathetic interview with Mendel Beiliss, whose prosecution for "ritual murder" excited widespread indignation throughout America. Beiliss, seated in the little parlour of his own home, lived over again his trouble and sufferings of the last two and a half years. Sometimes he was so overcome by his memories as to break down and sob, necessitating a wait until he composed himself.

He stated that the body of Yushinsky was found in the brickworks where he was employed in March, 1911, and on the day of the funeral he heard that the "ritual murder" excited widespread indignation throughout America. Beiliss, seated in the little parlour of his own home, lived over again his trouble and sufferings of the last two and a half years. Sometimes he was so overcome by his memories as to break down and sob, necessitating a wait until he composed himself.

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THE ARREST.

"At three o'clock on the morning of July 22, 1911, while asleep, I was awakened by a loud noise like cannon exploding. I got up, opened the door, and saw a lot of police men, a regiment of soldiers, and the attorney. The latter told me I was under arrest. I was frightened almost to death.

My wife fainted and my children were crying. They put me in prison, and half an hour later I heard a child crying and screaming. I recognised the voice of my son David, then 8 years old.

"My heart almost stopped beating with horror. I exclaimed, and I began to knock my head against the cell wall in my grief. Shortly after the governor of the prison came to my cell saying, 'The little son of Vera Cheberiak says he was playing with Yushinsky in the brick works, and your son says they were not. Your son is a big liar. That is why he was arrested.' He refused to listen to my explanation. The governor said, 'Tell the truth or I will send you to Siberia.'

"I was on the verge of madness next day, when the governor came to me again and said David had been sent home with a policeman. Then I gathered hope, and believed that God would see me through my trouble.

After some days I was taken before the prosecuting attorney. He asked, 'Is it true the Jew required blood for his Pass-over cakes?' I don't know any such law," I replied. Then I was returned to the prison, and seven days later was informed for the first time of the nature of the charges against me. I cried and fainted."

IN A DAMP CELL.

Beiliss next tells a graphic tale of his life in the chief prison, and gives credit to most of the malefactors there for the belief that he was falsely charged. After the doors of the chief prison were shut upon him, he says, he was surrounded by officials: "What an animal," said one, "look at his eyes. I'll show you, you devil, how to bake Pass-over cakes with Christian blood."

The captive was taken to a cell with sixty other prisoners. It was damp, dark, and cold, with a cement floor. His fellow-prisoners were quarrelling and crying and swearing. Presently they began discussing the Jew ritual case, of which they already knew, and one of them, seeing he was new to his surroundings, tried to console him. "You are like Dreyfus," the Jew in France," he said, "and you know Dreyfus was innocent."

"At night," Beiliss says, "I lay next to a man in chains, who was shortly going to Siberia. 'Aren't you afraid of sleeping next to me?' I made answer, 'No, my brother.'"

"But I can strangle you with these chains. Just see," he said. He attempted to show me, when the other prisoners interfered, telling him not to frighten me.

This started a violent quarrel, in which all took part, ending with the governor of the prison appearing and ordering all to punishment in a solitary cell for eight days, on black bread and water. At the expiration of that time I was taken to another cell containing thirty men, all murderers and burglars. They also knew about my case, and the majority of them believed me innocent.

"MY FIRST BEATING."

"It was here I received my first beating. My feet were bleeding from the nails in the rough prison shoes I wore. I sat down on a small bench, when a fellow-prisoner struck me in the face, bringing blood. It was pouring from my mouth, and I began to cry. The governor appeared, and noticed my swollen face. He asked me who did it, and someone pointed out the man. The governor knocked him down, and asked why he did it. 'Because he killed a Christian child,' the man replied."

After another month of suffering a fellow-prisoner offered to write a letter for him to his wife, and as Beiliss's glasses had been taken away, he consented.

"As a result of this second letter," Beiliss tells his interviewer, "I was put into a separate cell, four yards long by three wide. It was terribly cold and damp, with an iron table and bench, and a small window near the ceiling, from which it was impossible to see anything, even the sky. There was no mattress and no bedclothes, and I was almost frozen. I walked the floor for hours until, finally exhausted, I fell on my bench. For ten months I was in that awful cell, suffering dreadfully, especially during the cold winter months. My one longing was to see the sky and the sun, and that was impossible. At length one of my feet became frostbitten, and eventually they re-

moved me to the prison hospital, where I spent a month and a half. Then the story of my indictment was shown me for the first time. I read it several times, and came to the conclusion that the situation was not so hopeless. I knew there was no evidence against me, and my hopes began to centre on my acquittal."

COMMISSION ON VENEREAL

DISEASES.

PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE.

At the first two meetings of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, which were held on the 7th and 10th inst., preliminary evidence was given by Dr. Stevenson, Superintendent of Statistics at the General Register office, and statistical evidence as to the prevalence of venereal diseases in the Royal Navy was given by Surgeon-General May, the Director-General of the Navy Medical Department.

Dr. Stevenson's evidence was concerned with the figures contained in the annual report for 1911 of the Registrar-General for England and Wales and related mainly to the question of the reliance which might be placed on those figures as indications of the prevalence of venereal disease in the country. Dr. Stevenson thought that although the quality of certification generally was improving there undoubtedly existed a reluctance on the part of medical practitioners to certify venereal diseases as a cause of death, and that consequently the figures contained in the report were minimum figures. He agreed also that there were doubtless many cases of deaths indirectly due to venereal diseases which are not demonstrated by the tables of the report.

At the same time he considered that although the figures do not express the facts, they bear some relation to the facts, and must be regarded as having a distinct comparative value. For instance, he attached importance to figures showing that the death-rate from syphilis in London is four times as high as in the rural districts, and that in descending the scale from the densely populated to the rural districts the death-rate becomes progressively lower.

Dealing with the question of improving certification, Dr. Stevenson strongly advocated a general system of confidential certification under which certificates of the cause of death would not be handed over to the surviving relatives.

EDUCATION OF THE SAILOR.

The Director-General of the Navy Medical Department gave figures extending over the period from 1905 to 1912. These figures showed evidence of decline both in regard to syphilis and to gonorrhoea. The figures of the number of cases and of the number of days lost through sickness for 1912 showed a far more accentuated fall as regards venereal diseases than for any other disease. The Director-General considered that the reduction in the figures might be due rather to the better education of the sailor in health matters than to the diminution in the prevalence of diseases in the ports. He thought that the men had absolute confidence in their medical officers, and that concealment of disease was practically non-existent. It is the practice in the Navy for medical officers to give lectures on hygiene to the men, and this system was beginning to show very good results, and the Admiralty had great hopes of it.

With regard to invalids from the service on account of venereal disease, the Director-General thought that the rather sharp fall in 1911 which was disclosed in the tables should be attributed to improved methods of treatment.

"PORTIA" BEFORE PEERS.

LORD HALSBURY ON FRIVOLOUS APPEALS.

A Scottish lady, Mrs. Isabella Lewis, appeared in mail week in person to their lordships the Earl of Halsbury and Lords Atkinson, Shaw and Kinnear from a decision of the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh.

Seldom has any litigant come in person; rarely indeed when the litigant is a woman says the "Daily Mail." The most famous of modern feminine advocates, Mrs. Weldon, tried it more than once. But of late years, since two Scottish ladies asserted in person their claim to be elected Fellows of Edinburgh University, no woman has braved the ordeal of arguing before the judicial lords of the Upper House.

Mrs. Lewis spoke in a clear voice and at a rapid rate. She said her father had come with her from Aberdeen to assist in putting forward their case. They had sold everything they possessed to bring their appeal. It was a question relating to the appointment of certain persons as agents under the trusts of her late husband's will.

The lady had not gone very far, though she had spoken much, when Lord Halsbury interposed and said she was arguing on questions of fact, when they had power to hear only questions of law. Lord Shaw also in kindly words explained to the lady her irrelevance.

"Shocking," exclaimed Lord Halsbury, "The whole dispute is whether £79 has been properly expended."

The lady persisted, and then Lord Atkinson said: "You are under an impression that under the will of your husband certain things should not come into operation until after your death; but all the judges have decided otherwise, and so far as I have heard, so do I."

Finally, without calling on the defendants' counsel, their lordships dismissed the appeal.

Lord Halsbury said he thought some explanation was necessary as to how such an appeal came to be certified as a fit and proper appeal to be brought to their lordships' Bar. It seemed to him frivolous and vexatious. He felt very much injured for the poor lady.

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